The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 178 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 28 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
1st Augt.	Medina ..	12500	....	..
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	atTons
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	—
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single & Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H.Nomura	5143	19th. July	31st July
Kirin-Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta ... A&C	5415	27th Aug	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	..	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	..	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Faree advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Ader (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195. Thur. 30th July about 9 a.m Direct.
LHASA, 2185 Fri. 31st July 6 a.m. Direct
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons on Thursday the 30th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA" 3,200 tons on Thursday the 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PALAMCOTA ...	3413	...Thursday 6th Aug.
PURNEA	3306	..... ,, 20th ,,
*PONDA	3305	..... ,, 3rd Sept.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	..... ,, 17th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

28th July 1914.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	**Rs. 4,00,00,000**

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract wilds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam'r.	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	18th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	
LIVE STOCK	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.

And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ENTERPRISE CLAIMING CONSIDERATION.

A dealer in precious stones and jewellery is like a family practitioner. He is much more successful in his efforts if he knows his clients. Established in 1873 we can claim to have an intimate and thorough knowledge of our many clients throughout India, and with our large and ever-changing stock can supply any want.

WE HAVE A STAKE IN THE COUNTRY.

Unlike many Home firms, who through the exigencies of competition, have begun to flood the Indian market with circulars anent the ordering of goods direct from home, we have a stake in the country which by taxes we help to support and being on the spot we are able to ascertain that our customers have complete satisfaction in their selections. It stands to reason that we can show article after article until the right one is obtained, whereas, when ordering goods from Europe one buys, more or less, a "pig in a poke."

Therefore

SUPPORT ENTERPRISE IN INDIA

and remember that for all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks Silverware, Electro Plate and Pianos, we have made a study of the wants of the public in India and can best satisfy individual needs at prices which will compare most favourably with Home prices.

ESTABLISHED 1873 **MARCKS & Co., Ld.** FOREMOST 1914

Manufacturing Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents.

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities. Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurances.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following Rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to— The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu."
3031

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Blüthner Pianos. 2011

WANTED.

TRACER—WANTED temporarily a good TRACER, Rs. 45. Apply with specimen tracing to THE RESIDENT ENGINEER, Tata Hydro-Electric Works, Lonavla. 2122

WANTED OVERSEER for construction of Irrigation works. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, stating salary expected, to IRRIGATION ENGINEER, Benares State, Benares. 2111

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED for the Surat Mission High School an experienced FIRST ASSISTANT, strong in English and History and Geography. A Christian preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to REV. H. R. SCOTT, D.D., Mission House, Surat. 2122

FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS.—Wanted some good Locomotive Erecting Shop Fitters. Pay from 1.20 to 2.00 dollars per diem according to qualifications with prospect of advancement to good men. Deck passage India to Penang refunded after six months' satisfactory service and upon signing an agreement to remain for 3 years.

Those now in employment must obtain sanction to apply. Age not to exceed 35 years.

Apply with copies of papers to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Federated Malay States Railway, Central Workshops, Kuala Lumpur. 2115

WANTED—1. an ASSISTANT SURGEON for Military service. Pay Rs. 100/- P.M. with horse allowance Rs. 15/-.

2. A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON. Pay Rs. 150/- P.M. with free moderately furnished quarters.

3. A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Pay Rs. 50/- with free moderately furnished quarters.

No joining expenses allowed. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials (which will not be required) to:—

W. G. NADKARNI, Major,
Chief Medical Officer and
Sanitary Commissioner,
3350 Gwalior State.

WANTED a DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Cuttack on a pay of Rs. 500-20-600, and first class travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G., dated 20th December 1901, as amended by Bengal Government Notification No. 891—T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September 1911. The selected candidate will have to join in September 1914, but the exact date will be intimated hereafter.

2. Applications from candidates should be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, District Board, Cuttack and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application should be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. Applications will be received by the undersigned upto the 25th August 1914.

3. The selected candidates will be on six months' probation prior to confirmation.

E. H. BEETHOUD,
Chairman,
District Board, Cuttack.
Cuttack, the 21st July 1914.

WANTED.

WANTED ROOMS in Byculla by a young man as early as possible. Address Box No. 763, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3334

WANTED.—A GRADUATE seeks EMPLOYMENT in Bombay. Strong testimonials. Apply Box No. 771 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3361

WANTED by a lady with one little girl, a ROOM (unfurnished) with board, on the Apollo Bunder or vicinity. Apply stating terms to Box No. 78 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2125

WANTED LADIES to try the "Magic Complexion Beautifier" and become Charming Beauty Magnates. Send Rupee one in postage stamps to the MAIL ORDER AGENCY—BANDRA and obtain a trial packet post free. 3366

WANTED SLEEPING PARTNER, or WORKING for business in Fort, small capital about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 required. Apply Box No. 773, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3365

WANTED for Busreh—Experienced BOOK-KEEPER and TYPIST, starting salary Rs. 130. Christian preferred. Apply personally with testimonials to CLERK, s.s. "Koweit," Alexandra Docks, between 8 to 11 a.m. 2123

PROBATIONER Nurses are required for the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per mensem. Board and lodging found.

Apply with particulars, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 2107

WANTED Second hand TROLLY RAILS (including sleepers) with a top of one inch and a base of two inches, by Messrs. SITARAM LAXMAN AND SON, Shahabad stone Contractors Ganeshkhind Road, Poona, Please apply for particulars, with quotations. 3356

WANTED a graduate, or a retired school master with Sanskrit, as second language to work as tutor to Kumars in a Native State. Apply stating experience and least salary, expected to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3140

WANTED A GRADUATE to teach Science. Salary Rs. 50. Service pensionable.

(Sd.) D. K. GUPTE,
Head Master, Nandod
3345 High School.

WANTED (By a young European gentleman upcountry) a post as a General Assistant. has knowledge of packing stores for dispatch by mail etc. and holds excellent references. Salary moderate. Apply to Box No. 535 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An OVERSEER for the Lonavla Municipality; must be able to prepare plans and estimates. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to—

THE VICE-PRESIDENT,
Lonavla Municipality.
Lonavla, 20th July 1914. 2119

WANTED AN experienced and qualified Lady Doctor, Indian, Eurasian, or European, for the Lady Dane and Rani Suraj Kaour Zenana Hospital, Faridkot. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2112

WANTED AN experienced and qualified English-knowing Head-Governess, Indian, Eurasian or European, to teach girls up to the Middle Standard, in the Faridkot Girls' School. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2113

WANTED—An experienced and expert Translator to translate from Urdu into English and vice versa for the Darbar Office. Previous experience in office work necessary, the pay to start with being Rs. 50 (fifty).

Apply at once with testimonials to the MADAR-UL-MOHAM of Charkhari State. C. I. 2114

WANTED a fully qualified AUDIT OFFICER for DURBHANGA RAJ. Salary Rs. 300—20—400. House and conveyance allowance Rs. 150/- a month.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 15th August, 1914.

GOURI SHANKER,
Acting General Manager
Durbhanga,
The 24th July, 1914. 3081

WANTED a graduate for the Head Mastership of Victoria High School, Khairagarh, on a salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 in 3 years. Preference will be given to one who is experienced in teaching, and is well-up in games, especially in Cricket and Tennis.

Apply with testimonials, up to the end of July 1914, to—

DIWAN,
Feudatory State,
Khairagarh, C. P.,
District Raipur.
Dated Khairagarh.
17th July 1914. 2121

FOR SALE.

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage at Rampart Row Fort. 2015

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILER. 24 by 6½ by 125lb. Double rivetted by JOHN MUSGRAVE. Apply Box No. 772 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3364

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPE-WRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534, "Bombay Chronicle" 2008

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—at Kirkee. Large BUNGALOW. Fully furnished, August to December. Rent Rs. 100 monthly. Apply 7 Frere Road, Kirkee. 3020

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET:—TWO OFFICE ROOMS, 34 by 12 each, well ventilated and airy, facing South West, overlooking The Floral Fountain, at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road. Electric Lift. Rent Rs. 50 each. May be taken together. Apply QUEEN & SAXBY, Insurance Counsel. 3362

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS, 1914.

Aggregating	Rs.	1,27,50,000
Sixty Years	Rs.	88,25,000
Thirty Years	Rs.	38,75,000

Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday the 28th July, 1914.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 127 Lakhs namely—

(a) Rs. 88,25,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 60 years.

(b) Rs. 38,75,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 30 years.

2. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing al or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenders, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

3 (a) The Debentures of the 60 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

(b) The Debentures of the 30 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st October 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

4. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will in both cases be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and the deposit with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the dates mentioned above.

5. Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday 28th July 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

6. Tenders for each Loan should be enclosed in separate sealed covers with the two per cent. deposit, and each cover should be distinctly superscribed either "For the sixty year Loan" or "For Thirty year Loan" as the case may be.

7. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office forms of the Debentures to be isued can be seen.

8. Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any potion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

9 In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind, and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees.

H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th July, 1914. 3113

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that our client Mr. BEJANJI HORMUSJI UMRIGAR has been granted by the BHAVNAGAR STATE the SOLE and exclusive RIGHT of digging, searching for and excavating YELLOW MOULDING SAND; and that NO ONE ELSE has been given by the said State the right of digging, searching for or excavating yellow moulding sand IN ANY PART of Bhavnagar territory.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & Co.
Solicitors for Mr. Bejanji Hormusji Umrigar.
Bombay, 25th July 1914. 3357

NOTICE.

JACARIAH JAN MAHOMED, Bill-Collector, and Canvaser, has been dismissed from our employ.

HAJEE & SONS,
Colaba Causeway.
July, 23rd 1914. 3118

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of KALIDAS DHARMSEY late of Bombay Mandalia Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant a landed Proprietor .....Deceased.

BAI PUTLIBAI widow of TRICUMDAS DHARAMSEY late of Bombay Bania Hindu of Sanakhada in Junaghad State in Kathiawar at present residing at Old Hanuman Lane outside the Fort for the use and benefit of her minor daughter HEMCOVERBAI and limited to the Period of her minority ....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 23rd, day of July 1914.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
3363 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE POWERS of Attorney given by Mr. C. PAUL HOFMANN and MESSRS. C. PAUL HOFMANN Ld. of Dresden to MESSRS. S. M. WARDEN AND Co. of Bombay are this day cancelled.

M. H. DEHDASHTI,
Constituted Attorney of
C. Paul Hofmann Ld. of Dresden.
27th July 1914. 3360

LOST.

ONE THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY'S SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1814. Persons dealing in it will do so at their risk.

G. W. KANITKAR.
3355 S. W. KANITKAR.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 53 Medow Street, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parsram and Co. Jewellers) a quantity of piece goods and the following furniture such as cupboard, chairs, single and doubled teak-wood tiled bedsteads, single and double glass door almiras, writing dressing and washhand tables, cloth and glass screens, tiled teapoys, marble top round and octagon tables, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, flowers in glass domes (fancy ornaments) wall clocks, phonographs and records etc. etc.

By order of Shavakshah D. Mehta (watch maker) and on account and at the risk of Kolionji Purshotam Bhansali (of Mulji J. Market).

1 gold open face centre second English watch.

Property of a gentleman:—

2 chub locked iron safes size 26X18X20 and 28X22X22.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 Lot Cycle tourist and pin proof tyres.

1 Lot electric torches, pocket lamps, house lamps etc.

Property of a gentleman:—

1 Sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson.

1 Clothes press, iron bedstead, English baba cot, mahogany dining table, folding table etc.

At 3-30 p. m.

Several gent's cycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN THE COMPOUND STORE OFFICE AT MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 29th of July, 1914, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will, by order of the Deputy Superintendent Telegraph Stores, sell at Mazagaon in the compound of the Government Telegraph Stores, all the unserviceable stores of the said department consisting of a very large quantity of cast and wrought iron such as sockets, hand winch, rail cap parts, anchors, tubes, angle iron, tubular brackets, couplings tools of sorts, &c., cables of sorts, flexible wire, stay wire, iron wire of sorts, dry cells of sorts, Manilla ropes, tees flats, rusty stalks, accumulate plates, bulbs of sorts, ladders (iron) of sorts, a quantity of canvas hose, lot of bronze, copper and iron wires, a quantity of scrap iron and copper and steel wire empty oil drums and many other sundry articles.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The Balance to paid and goods to be cleared within 8 days from date of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th July, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES COTTON.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, the undermentioned bales of cotton damaged by fire:—

18 bales cotton Bhopal to Colaba, Inv. 34 and 36 of 1-5-14, consignor R. Parthiraj.

5 bales cotton Bhopal to Colaba, Inv. 35 of 1-5-14, consignor R. Brijmohondas.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN, SWEEPINGS, Etc., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company' Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st July 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—

Cottonseed, linseed, wheat, harda, tilly, Jawari, gunny bags, jagree, old records, rice, turmeric, poppyseed, frame, P. cotton, steel hoops and bands, iron bars, C. I. sheets, box of acid, condemned sheets, bags of sweeping and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES COMPTA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the Godown No. 4 of Messrs. Gill and Co. at Colaba on account of the concerned the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by sea water:—

26 bales Mgd. Compta Cotton.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instruction from the B. B. & C. I Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th July, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th July, 1914, Messrs. D'LAL and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in El. Circle, Fort, near Kemp and Co., jewellery, teak and black wood furniture.

Comprising arm and armless chairs, writing, dressing and washing tables, tile and plain teapoys, tapestry lined suites, bookcases, hatstands, clocks, phonographs, records, fancy almyrahs, dirty cloth baskets, easy chair, folding Baba Gadi, etc., etc.

By order of a private gentleman:—

1 cupboard, hand-bags, dumb-waiter.

By order of the concerned:—

2 cameras.

4 wrist watches.

The property of a gentleman:—

1 iron safe, single and double wooden cots, 1 photo, 1 cash box.

By order of the concerned:—

Rings, butis of diamonds and emerald, bracelets, pearl-neck lace, etc., etc.

D'LAL & Co.,
Bombay, 28th July, 1914.

.BENNETT & CO.

No. 23. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the junction of Hornby Road, and Medows Street, Fort, above Messrs. Vafiadis and Co., and opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood office furniture consisting of revolving top writing table, office chair, book cases, show cases, revolving book stand, reclining sofas, drawing room suite, cabinets, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, one sweet toned square piano, writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, China matting, durry carpets etc., etc., the property of Dr. F. E. Davar Dental Surgeon, changing his office.

The sale of the remaining unclaimed luggage and parcels at the G. I. P. Railway, Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus will be resumed TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 28th July, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

TWICE

6-30 Nightly 10 p.m.

Last nights of

CLEO. PEEL

CLEO. PEEL

Singer of charming songs

THE PHILMERS

THE PHILMERS

The clever wire walkers.

WEDNESDAY

GREAT GALA NIGHT

ONE NIGHT ONLY

THE MALAGAS
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The Peerless Spanish Dancers.

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THE MALAGAS

The talented artistes who packed the Gaiety last year.

They leave for Calcutta on Thursday.

DIRECT FROM A 40 WEEKS TOUR OF AUSTRALIA.

ALSO

ROSA ROMA

ROSA ROMA

The great Gipsy Violinist

THE

SUMMER FIGHT

Exclusive rights for this city

See our Wednesday Advertisement for Gala night

THURSDAY

POPULAR PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Please note that OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE change of Programme will henceforth take place on every Wednesday instead of Saturday, this being the last change of Saturday Programme running till next Tuesday.

THE MOST INTERESTING TRIO IN THE CINEMA WORLD.

A unique opportunity offered by the

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Three Stars! Three Stars!

1. "HER SISTERS ORDEAL."
2. "REIGN OF TERROR."

AND

3. "FEAR."

You will never be able to judge which is best.

Mind, you will very rarely secure such an opportunity of witnessing three Star Films in a single programme.

Saturday and Sunday Matinee with valuable Prizes 5-15 to 6-45 and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30. (S. T.)

SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 1266.

In Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

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"OLD CROWN"

LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

Besides being thoroughly wholesome for ordinary use it is highly recommended by experts for sufferers from DIABETES, URIC ACID, etc., on account of its exceptionally low percentage of sugar and extractive matter.

Per bottle — — Rs. 3-0-0

Special Stockists:

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Chemists and Wine Merchants,
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When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

A Great Spectacular Drama.

JUDITH OF BETHULIA

4,000 Feet—In Four Chapters.

A picture which cost thousands of pounds to produce, and in which over 5,000 Men and Horses have taken part. The Story is based on the Book of Judith in the Apocrypha, and on the poem and tragedy from the same source by Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

SEE THE GREAT ATTACK OF THE ASSYRIANS ON THE WALLS OF BETHULIA.

A scene unparalleled in the realm of moving pictures.

HIGHLY PRAISED BY THE PAPERS AT HOME.

Here are a few Opinions:—

"Almost too realistic"—*The Times.* "Its scenes are magnificent"—*The Stage.*

"One of the three greatest films the world has ever seen"—*Pearson's.*

3 *Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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INSPIRATIONAL BOOKS. BOOKS.

Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are praised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation. The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is *personally* useful and helpful

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"I think the chapters in this book are the most effective and inspiring I have read. They make one want to be something better. Had I read them ten or fifteen years ago I should have been a different person now."—H. J. CROPLEY.

YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS.
"Packed as it is with sensible, practical counsels this volume can be cordially recommended to stimulate and encourage young men starting out in business life."—BROOKLYN TIMES

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Or success under difficulties. A world famous book, which has proved the turning point in many careers.

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"This is one of those inspiring, reasonable and valuable books that are bringing new life and new power to so many thousands all over our country and all over the world to-day.—RALPH WALDO TRINE.

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PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY.
HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN.
BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.
EVERY MAN A KING.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
Booksellers and Publishers,
Girgaum, Bombay

The Universal Assurance Co Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH

Over 1,25,000. Members on Register

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

KALKRISHNA BROS.,
Agents.
Cook's Building, Hornby Road

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld, Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE AT lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.
WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and Bros., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England
ESTABLISHED 1797
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

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Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

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As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting
Fire, Marine and Accident business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING, Fort.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.,
Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411.

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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
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THE BOSTON POST (Boston, U.S.A.) says:—"He has been consulted by the most distinguished people in America—the future appears as clear to him as the proverbial open book."
PROFESSOR KENDAL ADVISES ON ALL AFFAIRS: CHANGES, BUSINESS, JOURNEYS, HEALTH, FINANCIAL, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS, CHILDREN, &c., &c.
DO NOT FAIL TO CONSULT HIM.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th July, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Punjab and local in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.23in., and Ambala and Delhi 1.05in. each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperatures is in defect except at Delhi; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 1.14in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme western and the north-western districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana. Bikaner has had 0.34in., Ajmer 0.44in., Jaipur 1.73in. and Kotah 0.11in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect in Upper Sind and at Bikaner, Jodhpur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Central India West. Deesa has had 1.40in., Ahmedabad 0.28in., Surat 0.63in., Neemuch 0.15in. and Indore 0.10in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and in the adjacent parts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.16in. of rain and Raipur 0.95in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay and Mormugao have had 0.12in. each, and Ratnagiri 0.85in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local elsewhere; Poona and Nizamabad have had 0.11in. each, Sholapur 0.39in. and Belgaum 0.92in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Central India West, Rajputana and the east Punjab, fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Punjab, Hyderabad and on the south Madras coast. Precipitation has nearly ceased in Kathiawar while in the United and the Central Provinces only a few showers have occurred. There has thus been an increase of rainfall in the east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces but a considerable decrease in Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Konkan.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula; local rain in the north and the east Punjab Rajputana, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; some showers in Gujarat, Central India West and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 27th of July 1914.

STATION.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall Past 24 hour 8 a.m.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PUNJAB—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	.. 96.1	82.9	69	..	0.09	0.09
Jask	.. 95.0	85.5	82	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	.. 89.9	82.6	72	..	0.49	0.32
Do. (20th)	.. 90.1	82.8	85	..	0.49	0.32
PUNJAB—						
Multan	.. 98.5	81.8	90	0.02	6.20	4.04
Rawalpindi	.. 90.3	71.2	88	0.23	12.24	3.27
Lahore	.. 91.3	78.7	91	0.05	10.70	4.14
Sirsa	.. 95.8	78.8	83	..	6.26	..
Ambala	.. 88.7	77.1	81	1.05	9.66	—0.28
Delhi	.. 91.9	..	81	1.05	10.25	—0.02
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	.. 94.0	81.9	90	0.05	14.47	3.65
Mainpuri	.. 96.2	79.4	94	1.14	7.21	—2.06
Jhansi	.. 92.6	78.8	87	..	16.49	1.43
Cawnpore	.. 95.0	82.1	85	..	9.45	—3.54
Allahabad	.. 94.2	80.0	80	..	21.86	6.71
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	.. 91.5	82.2	93	..	4.25	3.17
Karachi	.. 87.2	79.4	89	0.01	6.20	2.53
Ajmer	.. 77.7	76.0	90	0.44	9.21	—1.00
Jaipore	.. 90.3	75.1	91	1.73	13.48	0.94
Kotah	.. 89.6	78.6	81	0.11	14.65	2.96
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	.. 85.8	75.6	78	..	6.07	—1.84
Dwarka	.. 85.9	77.8	86	0.02	11.62	3.48
Veraval	.. 81.7	77.3	85	0.05	8.35	—1.70
Rajkot	.. 85.1	73.9	83	..	14.43	—0.16
Bhavnagar Para	.. 86.8	76.2	87	..	19.88	11.12
Surat	.. 87.5	75.8	90	0.63	32.18	14.43
Ahmedabad	.. 82.8	75.6	91	0.28	20.87	—5.56
Deesa	.. 81.0	74.7	90	1.40	13.98	—3.75
Neemuch	.. 87.9	74.2	88	0.15	14.27	2.64
Indore	.. 83.6	72.1	88	0.10	12.15	—2.26
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	.. 87.5	76.5	89	..	16.21	—7.36
Saugor	.. 84.8	73.8	93	0.16	16.80	—2.63
Hoshangabad	.. 87.1	73.2	92	0.06	26.14	6.42
Khandwa	.. 86.4	75.8	..	..	11.91	—1.85
Akola	.. 85.9	74.4	78	0.02	11.18	—2.95
Amraot	.. 86.9	73.7	82	..	9.32	—5.49
Nagpur	.. 88.5	75.6	80	..	17.65	—3.81
Chanda	.. 88.8	76.2	82	..	15.42	—7.33
Raipur	.. 87.9	76.3	97	0.95	14.60	—7.00
KONKAN—						
Bombay	.. 83.0	78.4	86	0.12	39.44	—2.30
Ratnagiri	.. 82.1	76.1	89	0.85	69.97	9.56
Mormugao	.. 84.7	75.9	91	0.12	?	?
Karwar	.. ?	78.3	85	0.02	20.28	16.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. 84.6	73.5	82	..	11.39	2.49
Ahmednagar	.. 82.1	69.6	87	..	9.13	1.07
Poona	.. 78.2	71.5	88	0.11	16.33	5.31
Sholapur	.. 82.8	71.1	90	0.39	12.51	3.91
Bijapur	.. 82.0	71.2	86	..	3.57	—1.66
Belgaum	.. 72.8	67.8	90	0.92	43.80	—21.48
Aurangabad	.. 83.1	70.2	90	0.09	14.43	3.84
Nizamabad (Indur)	.. 86.7	72.6	88	0.11	25.76	12.06
Hyderabad	.. 84.3	72.0	93	0.05	18.54	8.84
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	.. 85.6	74.0	89	0.57	81.37	9.99
Calicut	.. 78.8	72.5	95	0.54	63.62	1.76
Cochin	.. 84.7	73.8	91	0.48	45.12	—3.54
Colombo	.. 85.1	76.1	85	..	13.64	1.47
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mashpatam	.. 92.1	75.7	95	0.50	9.30	—0.73
Bellary	.. 86.0	74.6	75	0.07	1.84	—1.77
Guddapah	.. 91.7	76.2	70	..	6.44	0.04
Madras	.. 92.9	79.5	67	..	2.73	—2.65
Bangalore	.. 79.3	66.8	82	0.05	5.32	—1.06
Coimbator	.. 87.2	70.6	63	..	2.74	—0.07
Trichinopoly	.. 98.3	79.3	60	..	0.66	—1.90
Nesapatam	.. 97.5	80.0	77	..	1.07	—1.95

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 27.

Rainfall diminished in Bombay Presidency and owing to depression off Orissa coast being scanty in northeast India. The temperature is low along the North-west Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Rajputana, the east of Central Provinces, west of peninsula, north Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, west of Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in southwest Punjab, Kashmir, south Hyderabad, Mysore, southeast Madras.

Principal amounts:—Tavoy, Moulmein, Diamond Island two inches; Rangoon one and half; Mytkyina four; Dibrugarh and Sibsagar two; Silchar one; Cuttack three, Mainpuri and Meerut one; Bareilly two; Delhi, Amballa, Ludhiana one; Simla one and half, Gulmarg one; Panjour and Mount Abu two; Jaipur and Deesa one and half; Raipur and Belgaum one; Mercara four.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Baluchistan increase in Central Provinces, Hyderabad, northeast coast of peninsula.

Indian Ocean report:—Pressure has been normal, winds strong at Zanzibar and Seychelles, while the pressure has been greatly below normal at Mauritius. These conditions on the whole are favourable to Indian rainfall.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 27th July 1914 was 29.810 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

8 a.m. 26th July.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.666 inches
Temperature of Air	80.4 degrees.
Wet bulb Thermometer	77.7 "
Dew Point	76.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.890 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.0 "
Minimum do. do.	75.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind do.	305miles.
Fall of Rain	1.55inches
Total fall during month	22.67 "
Do. do. year	39.51 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th July	0.09 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft in	July	h. m.	ft in
M	27	m 1 54	27 9	27	m 7 37	16 7
		2 18 a	28 8		8 27 a	17 1
Tu	28	m 2 42	26 11	28	m 8 21	16 5
		2 55 a	27 11		9 12 a	16 10
W	29	3 37	26 6	29	m 9 13	16 9
		m 3 36 a	27 11		10 3 a	16 9
Th	30	m 4 46	26 0	30	m 10 18	20 1
		4 24 a	26 2		11 7 a	16 10
F	31	m 6 4	25 9	31	m 11 34 a	21 1
	Aug.	5 26 a	25 4	Aug.		
S	1	m 7 2	25 11	1	m 0 16	16 10
		6 44 a	24 9		1 23 a	21 4
S	2	m 8 49	26 7	2	m 1 26	16 8
		8 8 a	24 7		2 48 a	20 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
27 (Monday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 17m
" 28 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 14m.	" 7h. 16m
" 29 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 7h. 16m
" 30 (Thursday)	" 6h. 15m	" 7h. 15m
" 31 (Friday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 7h. 15m
Aug. 1 (Saturday)	" 6h. 16m.	" 7h. 14m
" 2 (Sunday	" 6h. 16m.	" 7h. 14m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h. 29·3m p.m. Last Quarter 15th, 1h, 1·1m. p.m.; Apogee, 15th 5-6h, p.m.; New Moon, 23rd 8h, 8·4m, a.m.; Perigee 28th 5-5h, p.m.; First Quarter, 30th 5h. 21·0m. a.m.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will publish the following in your valuable columns.

For a few days past there has been some talk among reasonable men about the advisability of giving one more chance to the unfortunates who got plucked in the B.A. Examination in June. Taking account of the fact that the new course of the University is entirely different in its range and subject-matter from the old one, it is difficult if not impossible for the failed candidates to get through the revised course in one year. Their condition seems to be hopeless; and that for no heinous crime of their own. If one more chance were given under the old regulations, those who have been the victims of misfortune or who have failed to reach the mark, will have no just cause of complaint left.—Yours, etc.,

ALUMNUS.

Fort, July, 27th.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

BARRISTERS AND PLEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read with great interest the motion which the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe is to move at the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council with reference to the status of barristers and pleaders. Whatever may be the fate that awaits the motion, there can be no question that the time has arrived when the arbitrary and unreasonable distinction now made between the above classes of legal practitioners should be definitely removed. No one who is willing to judge the question with common fairness will doubt that the distinction is artificial, illegical, and absolutely indefensible. Let us briefly consider the facts. Before any person can be enrolled as a pleader he must be at least a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Laws. (I exclude from consideration for the persent those pleaders who have only passed the High Court examinations, as they form a class that is either almost extinct or is negligible in point of numbers). The two degrees which are necessary qualifications for pleaders ensure, first, a good general training, and, secondly, a comprehensive, thorough and specialised study of the general principles of Jurisprudence and Equity, and the Imperial and Local Law which our courts administer. Set against this the legal knowledge which our friend the barrister possesses. The days when a given number of dinners *and noting more* conferred a wig and gown are gone, not very long ago; but even now the course of study which the modern barrister undergoes cannot be regarded as a very serious matter. Of purely Indian Law especially of Hindu and Mahomedan Law, the "Learned Counsel" after call is as a rule blissfully (or otherwise) innocent. That there is really no comparison between the LL.B. and the Bar examinations is evident from one little fact; while many B.A's fail time and again at the LL.B., numerous young men who have failed here at the Matriculation or previous examinations have, given the necessary funds and two years odd of residence in Europe, returned to us as full-fledged Barristers, having found no difficulty at all in getting the coveted long robe.

If it is conceded,—as conceded it must be,—that in the theory or book-learning part of the profession the pleader is the superior, the practical side of the work raises no difficulty. It is merely a question of time and experience and with a sounder foundation of legal knowledge and a more extensive acquaintance with the customs of the people, pleaders are more likely to make better advocates than the average barristers. Our judges and magistrates will bear testimony that in the daily work of such Courts where pleaders and counsel can appear against each other, the former are quite able to hold their own against the latter and have very often proven the better men.

In what then lies the alleged superiority of barristers? By virtue of what special mark are they put in a class considered almost sacrosanct so that all mere pleaders must abandon hope of entering it? I know of only one argument that has been trotted out in support of this distinction and that is *risum teneatis amici*—that the barrister by virtue of his residence in Europe and by the fact of his having "read" in Counsel's Chambers there acquires a higher character, better social status, and a loftier idea of professional dignity, than is possible to those who have not crossed the *Kala Pani*. To all of which I answer: Fudge! The residence in Europe generally means "lodgings" in some obscure street at a few shillings a week, with an occasional visit to a restaurant or theatre; of the better social life of England the budding barrister, in most cases, sees nothing; and "reading in chambers" means only so many guineas out of pocket. How all this makes for a higher character or greater dignity no one has yet been able to say, just as no one, unless deliberately biassed, can gainsay the fact that pleaders as a class are men of the highest character and integrity.

I hope it will be clear that what the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe asks for is only a matter of "justice, equity and good conscience."—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-CANT.

Bombay, July 27th.

42 YEARS IN PRISON.

With a record of over forty-two years spent in prison, Hannah Kelly, a grey-haired woman aged sixty-eight, pleaded guilty at the London Sessions on July 8 to a charge of shoplifting, says the "Daily Mail."

"I am getting on for seventy," she said to the judge, "and when I try to get work they tell me I'm too old. Since I was let out in December I have had a good try to live honestly. I have had a shocking hard life. I got seven years as a girl of twenty, eight years at thirty, five at forty, and you gave me three years' yourself. Give me a chance, sir. I don't want to end my days in prison."

His Lordship: Having regard to your age, I shall not send you back to penal servitude, but the least sentence I can pass is one of fifteen months' imprisonment.

Kelly. Thank you, sir; God bless you.

ELOPING CHAUFFEUR.

After eloping with Miss Fern Hallian, the eighteen-year-old daughter of a wealthy distillery agent, Louis Eisman, Mr. Hallian's chauffeur, faces a charge of violation of the National White Slave Law, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

The couple were arrested on July 9 at Portland, Maine, where they were found after a three days' search. When found the girl wept piteously and begged to be allowed to marry Eisman immediately. Eisman told the police that he would have married the girl on his arrival at Portland but he feared that the application for a licence would reveal his hiding-place and result in his separation from the girl at her father's instance.

"We are very much in love," said Eisman, "and are going to be married in spite of this arrest."

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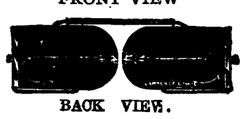

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 27th July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
1 parcel silver	35	London	Comptoir.

MONEY

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 72 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The market is unsettled and there is little or nothing doing.

We quote:—

	s	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 29-32
D.D. mail	1	3 15-16
T.T. forward, Sept.	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4
Credits 3 m-s ready 1	4	5-32 to 3-16
„ forward, next mail		....
„ „ 6 m-s ready.. ..	1	4 11—32
Francs 3m-s ready		169½ to ¾
Marks „ „		138½ to ¾
60 days Hongkong		130¾
„ Shanghai		172
„ Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London on Saturday declined 5-16 for ready to 24 7/16 and ¼ for forward to 24 9/16. The market opened at 75-14 for ready and the settlement, but has since given way. There is little doing.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	2	0
Australian bar gold	24	1	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	72	10	0
1st Settlement	72	10	0
2nd Settlement	72	9	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 24th July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	28	32,276
B. B. & C. I. Railway	25	30,394

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market to-day presented an unsteady tone and the rates underwent sudden fluctuations at intervals. Owing to the news of the imminent prospects of a grave conflict between Austria and Servia which is likely to involve other European Powers, the Paper Market opened to-day very weak and the rates dropped suddenly. At the opening the quotation was Rs. 95-10-6 but gradually it declined to Rs. 95-6. Again a reaction followed and the rates moved up to Rs. 95-12. The operators took advantage of these high rates and at the close the Market stood at Rs. 95-10 (Buyers). The rates for the 31st August settlement consistently fluctuated in sympathy with the rates for the current settlement and stood annas four lower.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (1913) changed hands at Rs. 101-12 in a lot.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened brisk to-day and a rise was registered in several shares but at the close the tendency was slightly week.

Davids after touching Rs. 502½.

Closed at Rs. 498¾.

In the morning Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 430 but closed at Rs. 422½.

Crescents changed hands at Rs. 101¼.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1830 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1430.

New City of Bombay shares advanced to Rs. 1,135.

Kohinoors stood firm at Rs. 720.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 945.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1630.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 60 X. D.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 607½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 88 and Deferred at Rs. 147.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 224 but at the close declined to Rs. 223.

COTTON

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool)—"Market eased on heavy selling on rains having taken place in Texas, and on political situation Austria Servia. Later: Market closed weak; continued heavy selling." (New York):—"Small market steady at the decline on account of fears that rain might not be sufficient in Texas" (Crop) "Rains have taken place last night (Friday) in Central, Eastern and Northern Texas."

Gruning:—"Declined owing to more favourable weather reports. There is an uneasy feeling in the market owing to unsettled political out-look."

Charles Williams:—"Weather continues favourable over Eastern and Central belt. Rain in Texas. Crop accounts are generally favourable."

A. Stern and Co:—"Market affected unfavourably by weather improving Rains Texas generally and Okhlahoma. Looks like weakening on unsettled political situation and on poor trade demand.

Private:—"Think Austrian affairs upsetting, but general trade condition here principally affecting market. Prefer gradually working on bear side."

Hornby Hemeeryk:—"Recent political events make the position unsound. Rumours of warlike nature. We repeat that nothing but lower prices will bring in trade, the condition of trade being unsatisfactory. Short time increasing everywhere. Market may decline further."

General rains reported in Texas and Oklahoma caused a fairly sharp decline in the Home markets, and a poor trade demand assisted the decline. Hitherto the weather in America has been the governing factor in the market, but the gravity of the political situation will now dominate the position. How bearish a factor this may become depends on the extent to which European nations may be drawn into a conflict, and complications arise. We can hope for the best, but at the moment the outlook is gloomy.

The local market opened easier, good Broach being Rs. 281, fine Bengal January Rs. 224 and fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs 245. The political situation in Europe has affected our market and rates gave way sharply during the day, good Broach having touched Rs. 275. Little business has been done. At the close the market is unsettled awaiting further news from Europe.

The following extract is from a letter of the New York correspondent of "The Manchster Guardian."

NEW YORK, June, 26 1914.

With weather conditions throughout the entire belt the most favourable experienced at any time during the current season, and with crop conditions showing steady improvement, sentiment in the local cotton market is less bullish. The impression is rapidly growing that the improved weather has gone far to eliminate the probability of a crop calamity. Only a few weeks ago the market was under the belief that the crop could not possibly improve, but the continued good weather has brightened the outlook. Crop accounts are daily growing more cheerful and judging from the reports the next Government report ought to show a decided improvement in condition. The start of the crop in the South-west has certainly been an unfavourable one this year, but the condition earlier in the season was undoubtedly exaggerated and options reached unreasonably high levels on fears of a shortage in the yield even before all the seed had been put into the ground. Financial conditions throughout the world have not as yet displayed an improving tendency, but on the contrary further unsettling developments have occurred. There is no saying when Congress will adjourn, and as a result all business continues in a hesitating mood. The failure of H. B. Claflin and Company was a rather disturbing factor in the dry goods trade and it is expected that this will result in temporary lower values for goods, in addition to causing buyers to hold off. The Claflin failure, however, was attributed to the change in the methods of distributing manufactured goods rather than to any condition bearing directly upon the consumption of finished goods. The Claflin Company depended more upon its jobbing business than it did upon its retailing business, and retailers of late have been disregarding the jobber, buying direct from the mills. The failure, as a matter of fact, only had a sentimental effect on the cotton market, and was not constructed very earliahly.

DANGER LINE NOT PASSED.

Even in the face of improving crop conditions a steady undertone prevails. It is remembered that the crop has yet to pass through many vicissitudes, and while great improvement has taken place much more is required before the crop will be up to normal. The danger line is not yet passed; improvement is steadily going on, but the crop is still very backward. The action of the market, too, shows that fundamental conditions are sound and that the heavy liquidation of the past week or so has strengthened the technical position considerably. Furthermore, bearish sentiment has not been in the form of pressure, and there has been no willingness to sell any quantity of contracts. The fact that the crop is late and that it will take exceptionally good weather during the remainder of the season to bring about favourable results in the final outtufn appears to be the one controlling factor and any unfavourable news regarding the development of the crop is readily responded to. During the recent decline spinners bought sparingly, and it is felt that should values react further purchases for their account should be a support to the market.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Not a little anxiety has been caused of late by the continued high temperatures in the Eastern and Central States, even though crop reports from these sections have been very favourable. It is feared that owing to the backwardness of the crop this season the high temperatures will cause immature growth and that fruitage will be forced on a plant too small to produce a full yield, which will result in a material curtailment of the final yield. Still, advices from the Eastern and Central States are very favourable. The drought has been broken and conditions have improved considerably since the recent rains. Fields continue to be clean, free from grass and weeds, and stands are said to be ideal. Blooms are reported plentiful throughout Georgia and Alabama. The weevil has continued to spread in Louisiana and Albama, however, and it is feared that considerable damage will result. In some parts of Carolina rain is still needed, as there have been complaints of damage from the high temperatures. For the past few days temperatures have been well above 90 degrees throughout the Eastern States, and many stations have reported temperatures in excess of 100 degrees. Generally, however, conditions in both the Eastern and Central belts are favourable, and there is every indication that with normal weather during the remainder of the season the crop in these sections will be record-breaking. Climatic conditions in the South-west too have been favourable. Scattered showers have fallen in Texas, although for the most part clear warm conditions have been experienced. As a result farmers have been able to complete planting and cultivation has progressed rapidly. Where cotton is up good stands are reported, although the crop in that part of the belt is very irregular. The early planted cotton is progressing rapidly, but much fear is expressed over high temperatures, as it is believed that the plant will be unable to withstand extreme heat this season owing to its sappy condition. While it is predicted that there will be a small movement from South Texas during August, it is said that the receipts from East, Central and Northern Texas will be practically nothing, and that in fact there will be little cotton moving before the middle of September. Oklahoma conditions are also improving and are reported much better than in Texas. The crop in Oklahoma is only a week to ten days late. Replanting has been completed and the late-planted cotton is also doing well. Taking the South-west as a whole favourable weather the conditions for the remainder of the growing season will result in a full crop, and it would not surprise many if that section produced a record yield. As regards the acreage in the belt there is a difference of opinion. Some people look for a small increase, while others predict a decrease. However, it is expected that the acreage will be pretty close to that planted last year.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals ..	..	209	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals ..	218	..	..	„
Do.	196	..	..	August
M.G. Kandeish ..	228	..	..	Jan. 1915
Do.	208	193	..	August
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	265	..	..	Jan. 1915.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	261	..	..	„
M.G. Yeotmahl ..	254	..	..	„
M.G. Dhamangaum, Peolgaum ..	249	..	..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,	239	..	..	August
Do. ..	219	..	..	„
M.G. Amravati ..	243	..	..	Jan. 1915.
M.G. Broach ..	..	276	..	March 1915
Do. ..	265	..	..	August
M.G. Muttia ..	200	188	..	„
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	256	„
M.G. Westerns ..	..	..	255	„
Do. ..	..	..	251	„
M.G. Compta ..	..	..	271	„
M.G. Miraj ..	..	..	276	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated Sales..	5,000
Total Imports	6,000
Future delivery prices :—	
Months.	
J.A.	6.99—5
A.S.	6.76—5
S.O.	6.59—5
O.N.	6.55—5
N.D.	6.50—5
D.J.	6.49—5
J.F.	6.50—5
F.M.	6.51—5
M A.	6.52—5

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT:—The Market is firm.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	13	6	R.T
White Delhi Sept.	5	15	3	„
May	5	10	6	„

LINSEED:—The Market is firm

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	9	1	0	R. T.
Bold Brown Sept	9	10	6	B. T.
May	9	13	6	„

RAPESEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	2	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	8	7	0	„

TEELSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Black Kutni	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	8	0

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	51	8	0
Small	50	8	0

MOWRASEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	6	12	0	R. T.

POPPYSEED:—The Market is quiet

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	15	0	R. T.

CASTORSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras Ready	34	0	0	
Forward	7	0	0	R. T.

COTTONSEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	25	4	0
Guzerat	24	4	0

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS

July 27.

Antwerp:—9-6 l.s., 11-6 s.c., 10 l.s., 12 s.c.
Dunkirk:—9 l.s., 11 l.s., 9-6 l.s., 11-6 s.c.
Hull:—9-6 l.s., 11-6 s.c., 9 l.s., 11 s.c.
Havre:—13 ls.s., 15 s.c., 13 l.s., 14 s.c.
Hamburg:—11 l.s., 12 s.c. 11 l.s., 14 s.c.
Genoa:—11 l.s., 13 s.c.
Liverpool and Marseilles 10 ls., 11 s.c.
Venice:—14-6 l.s., 15-6 s.c.
London:—10 ls., 13 s.c.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Cotton	3,282 Bales
Wheat	15,517 Cwts.
Linseed	1,884 „
Rape, Rai etc.	622 „
Gingellyseed	Nil, „
Poppyseed	594 „
Groundnuts	705 „
Castorseed	481 „
Rice	93,876 „
Myrabolams	476 „
Cottonseed	5,863 „
Mowrasced	2,229 „
Gram	288 „
Jowar	2,445 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	100 „

MRS. TATA'S GARDEN PARTY.

Mrs. Ratan Tata gave her annual garden party at York House, Twickenham, during the mail week, when there was a large attendance of well-known people, says the "Standard. Most of the guests motored down from town and spent an enjoyable afternoon in the beautiful old-world gardens. York House is a most delightful river residence, with beautiful grounds which are laid out with the utmost taste, while the house teems with historic associations, being the birthplace of Queen Anne. The band of the 11th Hussars played on the lawn in front of the house, while concerts were given in the ball-room, in which many well-known artists took part. The host and hostess, the latter looking very picturesque in Oriental costume, received their guests at the top of the steps leading from the house to the garden.

Among the many guests, which numbered nearly 2,000, were the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda, the Earl and Countess of Mar, the Earl and Countess of Londesborough and Lady Irene Denison, the Marquess and Marchioness of Downshire, Lord MacDonnel, Lord and Lady Pirrie, the Earl of Dysart, Lord and Lady Inchcape, the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, Lord and Lady Sudeley, Lady Watts, Viscountess Parker and Captain Mathews, Lord and Lady Charnwood, Admiral the Hon. Edmund and Lady Fremantle, Sir Henry and Lady Primrose, Sir Alfred and Lady Mond, the Dowager Lady O'Hagan, Lady Horridge, the Countess of Bective, the Dowager Countess of Granard, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Harmsworth, Sir Owen and Lady Philipps, Mr. and Lady Alice Mahon, Admiral Sir Adolphus and Lady Fitz-George, Sir Ernest and Lady Shackleton, Lady Coleridge, Captain Jack, the Greek Minister and Madame Gennadius, Sir William and Lady Ramsay, Sir Felix and Lady Schuster and Miss Schuster, General Sir Charles and the Hon. Lady Parsons, Lord and Lady Teynham, Sir John and Lady Rolleston, and Lady Swaythling.

Sir Edward and Lady Beauchamp, Sir Muncherji Bhownagree, Dora Countess of Chesterfield, Count and Countess Blucher, Lady Critchett and Miss Critchett, the Dowager Marchioness of Tweeddale Sir John and Lady Bland-Sutton, Sir Valentine Chirol, the Hon. Montagu Digby, Lady Hay of Haystoun, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the Countess of Kimberley, Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, Baron and Baroness de Linden, Lord Leigh, the Hon. Mrs. Gideon Murray, the Dowager Countess of Limerick, Lady Llangattock, Colonel Sir Wyndham and Lady Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Mond, Lady de Rutzen, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Lord and Lady Strachie, Lord and Lady Sinclair, Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund and Lady Slade, Sir Robert and Lady Lucas-Tooth, the Hon. Mrs. Hanbury-Tracy, Major-General Upperton, Sir Inigo and Lady Thomas, Sir Max and Lady Waechter, Captain and Lady Mabel Egerton, Lady Cooper-Key and Mr. Ansell, and Sir Edmund Boyle.

BREACHES IN NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TRANSHIPMENT AND REPAIRS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SUKKUR, July 27.

On the breached portion of the North Western Railway the mails and some intermediate class passengers were transhipped on Saturday over a length of 17 miles. Water has considerably subsided and the breach at mile 112/20 has been repaired to-day.

The line at mile 128 and 124 is breached, 124/2 to124/8 shifted for six feet from the original position, 127/19 and 128/8 breached between Damboli and Mithri. Transhipment of passengers is impossible at present but endeavours will be made to tranship the mails.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

26th.

S.S. E.F. Ferdinand	Leva	Kobe June 20
S.S. Castalia	Mitchell	Glasgow July 4

27th.

S.S. Varela	Hodgson	Busreh July 19
S.S. Sardar	Oakerji	Busreh July 15
S.S. Khosrou	Hannah	Jeddah July 12
S.S. Palamcotta	Downing	Durban July 7
S.S. Montebello	Smith	Hull June 27
S.S. Palembang	Jensen	Abadeen July 17
S.S. Itinda	Tucker	Calcutta July 12

DEPARTURES.

July 27th.

S.S. Clan Macpherson	Schapland — Port Said (for order & Garston

The following vessels obtain portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Firenze	Merlo	Genoa etc.
S.S. Islami	Watson	Jeddah

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Castalia	for Liverpool etc.
„	Khosron	for Jeddah
„	Sardar	for Persian Gulf
„	Palamcotta	for Durban etc.
„	Montebell	for Hull etc.
„	*Nera	for Marseilles etc.

*To arrive

S. S. E. F. Fardinand:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3,906 tons, Captain P. Leva, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, which port she had left on June 20th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer, Castalia, 4,082 tons, Captain G. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow, which port she had left on July 4th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Varela, 1,931 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson from Busreh, which port she had left on July 14th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerji, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on July 15th, with a general cargo.

S.S. Khosrou:—The B. and P. S. N. Coy's steamer Khosrou, 2,422 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she had left on July 12th, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S.S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on July 9th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Montebello:—The Wilson Line steamer Montebello, 2,770 tons, Captain W. H. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, which port she had left on June 27th, with a general cargo.

S.S. Palembang:—The steamer Palembang, 1,119 tons Captain B. Jensen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, which port she had left on July 17th, with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S.S. Itinda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Itinda, 3,398 tons, Captain W. Tucker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on July 12th, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Firenze:—The Rubattino Line steamer Firenze, 2,323 tons, Captain G. Merlo, will sail to-day for Genoa, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Islami:—The B. and P. S. N. Coy's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 737 pilgrims.

S. S. Moldavia:—The P. & O. Coy's S.S. Moldavia, with the homeward Mails of the 18th instant arrived Aden at 7-30 a. m., on Saturday.

S. S. Morea:—The P. & O. Coy's S. S. Morea with the outward Mails of the 17th inst. left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Friday next.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia Homeward bound arrived at Suez about 4 p.m. on Sunday the 26th inst.

P DOCK..

Monday, July 27th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS.
C & R	Jeddah	Grant	Arab Steamer
E & E	Marienfels	Sieghold	W. & A. G. & Co
F	Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
K	Lawoe	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
M	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co
N	Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & A G. & Co
	Islami,	Watson	T. M. & Co
P.	Chindwara	Hoxley	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Susquesanna	Lewis — & A. G. & Co
2	Castalia	Mitchell — W. & A. G. & Co
4	Kirkee	Curle — W. & A. G. & Co
7	Clematis	Gunn — W. & A. G. & Co
6	Borderdale	Hay — J.F.& Co
8	Dandolo	Giacopello — V. S. N. & Co
9	Braunfels	Finermann — W. & A. G & Co
12 & 13	Chanda	Cunningham — M. M. & Co
15	Firenze	Merlo — Rubattino Line
16	Bandra	Mande — M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Caledonian	Goubault — M. M. & Co
2	Talyabi	Kass — R. E. Collin & Co
3	Ozarda	Mils — M. M. & Co.
4	Himalaya	Cooks — P. & O. S. N. & Co
5	Rangoon Maru	Nomura — N. Y. K.
6	City of Glasgow	Morrison — K. N. & Co
7	Marienbad	Belnarz — A. L. S. N. & Co
8	Elgin	Potts — M. M. & Co
10	Nairung	Jallis — T. M. & Co
15	Nurani	Lewis — (Repairing) — T. M. & Co
16	Kowett	Brewis — Arab Steamer
17	Rahmani	Cusack — T. M. & Co
18	Buyo Maru	Kametaka — S. W. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Atlantica	Kock	T. M. & Co
Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
Baron Erskin	Tasker	K. N. & Co
Clan Robertson	Porterfield	T. M. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Leva	A. L. S. N. & Co
Palembang	Jensen	W. & A. G. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Itinda	Tucker	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Khosrouh	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. Co
Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Stephnotis	Robinson	
Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR MOSTIN DEEPS.

CLEMATIS (s) 3,100 tons manganeseore, J. Frinlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

CALEDONIA (s) 43 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CASTALIA (s) 990 cwts. linseed, John Fachire.

FOR NEW YORK.

CASTALIA (s) 105 cwts. gum kadaya, S. Cooverji and Co.

WARTENFELS (s) 333 cwts. myrabollams S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR LYONS.

NERA (s) 2 bundles raw silk, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 50 bales cottonwaste, G. Verjee and Co; 4,000 cwts. linseed, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 501 cwts. myrabollams, crushed, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

BRAUNFELS (s) 55 bales cotton, M. B. paisha; 60 bales cotton, 120 bales cottonfly, Salomon Bros.; 134 bales sawri cotton, H. Sulzer and Co.; 2,000cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 165 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 70 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

KIBKLES (s) 664 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, G. Verjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 62 cwts. mendi flour M. Shadakally, 110 bales cotton, R. Bhagwanlal; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton, D. Mody and Co.

MARIENBAD (s) 187 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 4 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 210 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.

MARIENBAD (s) 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 40 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 2,679 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VARNA.

MARIENBAD (s) 25 bales cotton yarn, F. Nusserwanji.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS.

STEENBERGEN (s) 60,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR KOBE.

RANGOON MARU (s) 510 bales cotton, N. M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

RANGOON MARU (s) 48 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

RANOON MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

HIMALAYA (s) 3 cwts. cloves, 20 cwts. galnuts, H. Cowasji.

FOR MOJI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR HONGKONG.

HIMALAYA (s) 16 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Stephanotis from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co.—5,575 tons coal.

S. S. Palamcotta from Durban, Agents M. M. and Co.—1,508 12/20 tons coal, 110 bags cowries, 25 bags beans, 3 bags oil seed, 1 bag conchas, 12? bundles cloves, 41 bags empty bottles, 4 packages horse boxes.

S. S. Intinda from Calcutta. Agents M. M. and Co.—6,221 2/20 tons coal.

S. S. Ocean from Calcutta, Agents P. & O. S. N. Co.—6,010 tons coal.

S. S. Varela from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—296 bags fennel seed, 21 bags cummin seed, 108 bags rape seed, 130 bags C. seed, 13,131 bags wheat, 44 bags dry dates 22 bags apricots, 2 bags galls, 10 cases arcenic, 5 cases ghee, 176 bales cotton, 4 bundles specie.

S. S. Bandra from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—6 bundles skins, 18 bags A. kernels, 22 bags almonds, 9 bags figs, 53 bags raisins, 466 bags 668 boxes 26 bundles dates, 27 bundles rosebuds, 50 cases rose water, 1 case 9 bundles 8 bags attari, 5 bundles cuttles, 86 bags sardines, 1 case T. shells, 4 cases wines, 2 packages cylinders, 1 case gold coins, 4 tins pearls, 30 bundles specie, 5 cases canned fruits.

S. S. Ozarda from Moulmein, Agent M. M and Co. 2,664 bags rice, 3,162 bags cotton seed, 289 bags oil cakes, 50 bags copra, 3 cases cigars, 8,632 bundles 28,954 pieces teak scantlings, 2,195 pieces squares, 2,427 pieces, 2,353 pieces planks, 368 pieces boards, 414 pieces J. W. squares, 1,712 pieces J. W. planks, 72,067 pieces 15,128 bundles J. W scantlings, 1,376 pieces J. W. sleepers, 15,798 pieces 8,730 bundles Eng. scantlings, 1,315 pieces Eng. sleepers, 1,765 pieces. Eng planks, 955 bundles pyinkado scantlings 1,137 bundles 50 pieces buttends, 38 pieces teak posts and planks, 116 pieces posts, 170 pieces planks, 533 pieces sleepers, 818 pieces, 557 bundles scantlings, 40,232 pieces 13,049 bundles J. W. boards and scantlings.

NOTES FROM KARACHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 25.

Sibi in the Jacobabad section of the North-Western Railway between Bellput and Lindsay is breached in several places by floods. It has been impossible to tranship the passengers and luggage of the mail trains which left Karachi and Quetta yesterday.

Jacobabad Cantonment will be finally abandoned this winter as an Indian Cavalry station. The strategical necessity of posting a cavalry regiment in proximity to the Sind Frontier having ceased to operate, the station will now be garrisoned by fifty Indian police and sowars.

Regarding Mr. Justice Hayward's recent comment on the lawlessness prevalent in Karachi, it appear from enquiry that the scale of police establishment which has not been added to in recent years is not commensurate with the needs of a largly developed Municipal area.

A Jellalabad correspondent writes that heavy rain is reported to have fallen throughout Afghanistan on the 11th and 12th instant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 11 a.m.
Bombay Port Trust Loan of Rupees one crore and 27 lakhs, tenders to be received till 1 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 29.

Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10, p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Alliance Francaise—Second anniversary: musical entertainment, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July 28.

545. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Wednesday 29th inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 30th inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 31st and Saturday 1st prox.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 2nd pro.—Corps Spoon shoot (conditions as for Indo-Transvaal competition.)
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

546. C. C. M.A's Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Chief Civil Master Armourer will commence his inspection of arms on the 27th August 1914. All members who have rifles in their possession will return them to Head-Quarters at once. Such rifles will be taken out to the rifle range when required on previous notice being given.

(Signed) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry., Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend the Sessions Court on Monday, the 3rd August, at 11-30 a.m., instead of on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

There will be no meeting of the Association this evening but a meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 4th August.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 29th July, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Paper to be read: "Modes of Salutation" by Mr. S. S. Mehta, B.A.

THE KARNATAK CLUB.

The fifth meeting of this session of the Karnatak Club Debating Union was held as usual on Sunday, at the Sardar Griha.

After Mr. S. S. Setlur was voted to the chair, Mr. T. N. Durbar opened a debate on "Renaissance," solely confining himself to the "European Renaissance." Then a number of eloquent speeches followed. The President then traced in a very able manner the history of Indian thought from pre-historic times down to the present day.

The topic for this week's debate will be "Does the prosperity of a nation depend upon its military power?"

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and four deaths from plague, and three attacks and three deaths from cholera were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday. The plague attacks were reported one each from Fort (Southern), Walkeshwar and Mazagon. There were no cases of small-pox reported during the day. The total mortality from all causes in the same period was 97, as compared with 77 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 105 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday last was 1815, out of which 11 were found to be plague-infected, B Ward contributing 6 of these latter, C Ward 4, E Ward 1, while the A, D, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

LICENSE FOR PUBLIC HALLS IN BANGALORE.

REGULATION AND EFFECTIVE CONTROL.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 27.

Active steps are being taken at the instance of the Government to have all places of public resort in Bangalore such as theatres, institutes and other public meeting halls registered and licensed for an annual fee with a view to bringing them under effective control, calculated to regulate seating capacity, fire precautions, etc., in the interest of public safety.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

JURY'S VERDICT.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner, held on inquest on Monday, touching the death of Bhairusing Gurudinsing, a Purdesi milkman, aged about 55. Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald led the evidence. Vaman Vishnu, driver of the motor car No. 990, which knocked the deceased down, on the 19th instant on the Girgaon Road, was present at the inquest.

Witnesses deposed that Vaman drove the car on the proper side of the road but at a great speed. It was further alleged against him that after knocking down the deceased, he continued driving and about fifteen paces further on he knocked down another man named Succaram Jina. The car proceeded at the same speed and eventually dashed into tram car No. 89, which was standing at the Kandewadi stopping station. The deceased and Succaram were both removed to the G. T. Hospital, where the former subsequently succumbed to his injuries, while Succaram is still in hospital under treatment. The motor car was damaged in the collision.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from concussion of the brain caused by injuries owing to his having been knocked down by a motor car driven by Vaman Vishnu under such circumstances that Vaman committed an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

FATAL FALL.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of one Turka Lingaya alias Gurdha Puanima, a hamal in the employ of the Oriental Life Assurance Co. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased who was about twenty-five years old, and resided on the third floor of the Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, fell from the third floor on to the terrace on the first floor of the building on Saturday night, death being instantaneous. A hamal and a sepoy in the employ of the same office deposed that the deceased appeared to be somewhat under the influence of liquor.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull due to a fall but that there was no evidence to show how the fall was caused.

THEFT BY A COOK.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday: Sergeant Pryde charged Caitan D'Souza, a Goanese cook, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of two gold rings, the property of Mrs. Finch, and with a shirt, a pair of gold sleeve links and an ear-ring the property of Mr. H. Bernstein.

It appeared that Caitan, who was employed as a cook some months ago by Mrs. Finch, somehow got into her room and took the rings from a box which was locked. He had subsequently left the lady's service without the theft being brought home to the thief. The property belonging to Mr. Bernstein was stolen in April last. They were left at night by an open window and it is surmised the thief must have put his hand through the window and removed the articles. Police enquires in another case, revealed the articles in the accused's possession, the owners were traced and the present charge instituted.

As the accused had five previous convictions, his Worship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each charge—the terms to run consecutively.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.

The more effectual dealing with cruelty to animals in India is the subject of one of this mail's despatches to the Government of India from the Secretary of State.

EASTERN TIBET FRONTIER.

NO CONFIRMATORY NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 27.

With reference to the recent Kalimpong news the whole situation on the Eastern Tibet frontier is extremely confused. Desultory fighting appears to have gone on there up to a month ago between the local Chinese and the Tibetan forces and some two thousand Chinese threaten the Tibetan frontier from Chiando, but there is no confirmation of the report that the central Chinese Government have ordered any large reinforcements to Eastern Tibet.

ALLEGED LITERARY PIRACY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 27.

At the High Court, to-day before Mr. Chitty an application was made on behalf of Mr. W. Jethro Brown, Professor of Law, Aderly University, for a rule on Messrs. Gupta Brothers, printers and publishers, Calcutta, to show cause why they should not be restrained from printing and selling a book entitled "On Analytical Study of the Principles of Legislation," pending the hearing of the suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendants.

The plaintiff was the author of a law book called "Modern Legislation" which was used by the Calcutta University as a text book. The defendants were publishing a pamphlet by S. C. Sen which was nothing but a reproduction of "Modern Legislation."

His Lordship issued a rule.

EXPLOSION IN BOMBAY.

Considerable excitement prevailed in and around the General Post Office about 1 p.m. on Monday, when a report of an explosion was heard coming from the store-room of the office. On going into the room a parcel which is believed to have come from Northern India, was found burnt. It was at once isolated from other parcels and was then burnt out. Yellow marks were noticed on the burnt parcel as well as on some of the other parcels in the room. Mr. Mustrie, Presidency Post Master, assisted in putting out the fire.

It could not be ascertained where the parcel had arrived from and whom it was addressed to, and the Criminal Investigation Department are making enquiries in the matter.

UNFORTUNATE EXPERIENCE.

A military pensioner named Subdisbeg Jakibeg, aged about 70, who had lately arrived in Bombay enroute to Mecca for pilgrimage, met with a very unfortunate experience in Bombay on Sunday last. It appeared that he was purchasing mangoes at Paltan Road, when a stranger accosted him saying he could show him a place where he could buy better mangoes. They both then went to the Crawford Market, where the stranger told Subdisbeg that he had better wash his neck, which he said was dirty, before he went to make purchases. The pilgrim thereupon took off his coat, placed it aside and washed his neck. Then on turning round he found both his coat and his new acquintance missing. There were sovereigns, currency notes and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 475, in the pocket of the coat.

REPORTS THEFTS.

Mr. Purshotam Visram Mawji, residing at Warden Road, reports that his house was broken into some time during Sunday night and silver articles, gold embroidered borders of 'sarees', an emerald cast in the shape of a parrot &c., collectively valued at Rs. 7,500, stolen from several show cases, which contained articles of antiquity. Articles of the value of Rs. 1,400 were subsequently found left behind by the burglars.

Manji Govardhan, a dealer in imitation gold and silver ornaments, in Cathedral Street, reports that his place was broken into and ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,354 stolen.

PORT BLAIR YACHTING FATALITY.

POSTMASTER DROWNED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 27.

A yachting fatality is reported from Port Blair. While the Yacht Club were having their handicap race of 20 miles, in which seven boats took part the sail of the Sunbeam disappeared vertically into the water and she subsequently sank leaving her crew of six hanging on to a life buoy.

Two natives seized ropes thrown by the Munster Girl which rescued them. The Lady Betty turned up and saved two others. Two passengers, an inspector of police and Mr. Haygreen, post-master were left holding on to the same buoy. The former was able to swim but the latter who could not struggled to get on to the buoy.

The Lady Betty threw a rope, but by that time the postmaster was under water and was seen no more. The Inspector was taken in a launch to the hospital.

Mr. Haygreen, who had only been two months on the island, was a keen volunteer and very popular. A memorial service was held on the spot where he went down which was attended by military officers and volunteers.

COONOOR BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

COONOOR, July 27.

The boxing tournament which opens at Wellington Gymnasium on 3rd August promises to be exceptionally interesting. There are one hundred and sixty entries including several well-known pugilists throughout all the regiments in India. Probably the tournament will last for a week.

According to the present arrangements the annual Wellington sanitorium sports will take place on the 18th and 19th August on the Wellington Gymkhana ground.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER ON TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 27.

The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab left Dharamsala by motor on Saturday afternoon. He could not visit the new temple that is being built at Kangra in place of the old one ravaged by earthquake, but inspected the fort. His Honour arrived at Phillour on Sunday morning where he inspected the police training school. He arrived at Ambala about midday and left this morning by train for Kalka, whence his Honour was to motor up to Simla.

CROWN'S PREROGATIVE OF MERCY.

VESTED IN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Intimation has been received that the authority to exercise the Crown's prerogative of mercy will for the future be included amongst the powers confirred by the Warrant upon a Governor-General on appointment.

THE SITUATIONS IN PORTUGAL.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you will be good enough, in justice to Reuter and in fairness to myself, to insert this letter in your esteemed journal, in regard to the Portuguese Consul's communication in your yesterday's issue. My contention is that the news wired to us by Reuter cannot be "quite false" in the light of events which have been going on in Portugal and which the Consul does not deny. What lends additional strength to my contention is the latest news by Mail that the Parliament was closed on 30th ultimo and was not to meet again until after the general elections. Yet, the Premier intended convoking an extraordinary session on the 15th July, under the special article 13 of the Constitution, for the sole object of discussing the amendments to the Electoral Law to which the Evolutionists were violently opposed. It is significant that Reuter's wire, the truth of which is impugned, came immediately after this date. We have now only to bide our time till we receive the Lisbon Journals on the subject. The Consul did not receive any wire direct from Lisbon. He wishes us to give credence, in preference to Reuter, to the telegram which was transmitted to Goa by the Colonial Minister who was naturally anxious to remove the alarming impression which Reuter's news caused among the subjects of a distant Colony. The minister's telegram, as is now declared, was as follows "Rumours groundless. Complete order." But, the Consul sent to the local Press the following communication. "I have received the following telegram—News regarding the riot and disturbances is quite false." To this the Consul added the positive statement that "the news despatched secretly by malcontents and anti-patriots"

The difference between the two messages is obvious. The minister does not specifically deny the disturbances of which Reuter wired.

In his yesterday's letter, Sinhor Casanova further assures us "that any small political incidents in Portugal are magnified into sensational occurrences." I venture to say that the experience of the public is otherwise. Reuter far from magnifying such incidents barely gives us a fringe of them. For instance the Democratic ministers recently granted, for a paultry consideration and for 75 years, the monopoly to utilise the power of the water-fall of Rodam to a member of their party, A. M. Silva, Director of Telegraphs. Inspector of Electrical Industries, a Member of Parliament and Ex-Minister of Commerce and Industry. This concession was contrary to law and violated Art. 21 of the Portuguese Constitution. The Evolutionists denounced it in Parliament and in the Press. Its denunciation was attended with violent scenes and tumults in Parliament and in the Streets. The Government had to refer the matter to the Supreme Tribunal of Justice which decided that it was illegal. The result was the Ministry fell and a new Cabinet was formed on 23rd ultimo. Though this was a very grave Political incident, yet, Reuter far from magnifying it did not even inform us of it. Last mail informs us that on the 2nd instant the Ex-Dictator Joao Franco, his son, and Count of Carnide were arrested and subsequently released. But Reuter never informed us of it. Yet one more instance. One has only to recall to mind the alleged monarchical conspiracy of October last which was subsequently exposed to be a bogus plot clerverly engineered by an agent of the Government, Homero Lencastre, almost on the eve of the by-elections, for the benefit of Affonso Costa and Co., to allure and implicate monarchists and republicans whom it was desirable to put out of the way. Homero was eulogised in Parliament by Affonso Costa's party as a "hero and a saviour of the Republic." It did not take very long for the denouement to follow. Tortured by the remorse of his nefarious doings, Homero subsequently fled from the country and unravelled to the public the "film" which he had enacted. The Conservatives denounced him then in Parliament and in the Press. The British public hardly knows a fraction of the real history of this feigned plot. The Counsul also states "I may further add that to a student of Portuguese Politics who has followed the trend of events in Portugal during the last 30 years, bitter party recriminations in Parliament culminating in "Scenes" and some little disturbances in public streets caused by opposing factions, are not unknown and need not be taken seriously." To this let Machado Santos, the founder of the Republic, make reply. He states "never did the extinct regime pass through times so grave as the Republic is passing through at present." The "Mala da Europa" an important and non-party journal writes "never during the monarchy such violent contests took place between Political adversaries; never there occurred in Parliament such formidable attacks, and never were heard such hard words there."

No good purpose can be served by impugning the veracity of Reuter when things go astray in Portugal due to the absence of Political morality and probity in the men who are in power now. I fully appreciate the zeal of Sinhor Casanova to serve his Government but there are occasions when silence is golden.—Yours, etc.,

A. JOSEPH D'SOUZA.

Bombay, July 26.

ASSAM TEA LABOUR ACT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 27.

It is understood that the penal provisions in the existing Assam Tea Labour Act affecting, two per cent of the tea labourers which were to have expired on the 1st instant are to remain in force as a temporary arrangement pending the settlement of outstanding questions concerning the (1) introduction of legislation into the Assam Council to discourage enticement, (2) organisation of a proposed labour bureau and (3) opening of additional areas for recruitment.

NOTES FROM POONA.

HEAVY RAIN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 27.

W had a brief spell of sunshine this morning but the delusion of a break in the weather was dispelled later when the rain came down again. The cricket match fixed for to-day and to-morrow between the Poona Gymkhana and the Baronet Club from Bombay has been abandoned, the Gymkhana ground being unplayable. The match between Government House and the Deccan College fixed for the 30th instant has likewise been abandoned. All outdoor recreation is impossible and if it continues to rain as hard as it is doing today for the next few days, it is a toss up whether the races can come off on Saturday.

There will be a reception at Government House to-morrow night and it will be a pleasure to all Poona and Kirkee Society to accept Lord and Lady Willingdon's hospitality.

The heavy rains caused a boulder on the ghauts to fall on a passenger train as it entered the mouth of a tunnel at night on its way to Bombay. It fell on a third class bogey carriage and damaged it. A European and his wife who were travelling in a first class carriage next to it narrowly escaped. The Madras Mail due here on Saturday night did not arrive till noon on Sunday owing to a derailment having occurred near Patas Station.

ACQUISITION OF LAND IN NATIVE STATES.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S PROHIBITIVE ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 27.

A circular has been issued by the Punjab Government expressing concurrence with the opinion expressed by the Financial Commissioner that it is undesirable as a general rule that officers in active employ should burden themselves with cares and attendant upon ownership and cultivation of land within territories of native Durbars. The circular further says that the necessity of obtaining previous sanction to the acquisition of immoveable property may be strongly impressed upon all ranks of officers under the control of the Financial Commissioner and in particular all cases of acquisition of land in the Bhawalpur State by officials of any department should in future be submited for previous sanction of the Local Government.

The immediate occasion of the circular appears to be acquisition of land, in the Bhawalpur State by Government servants of various departments, a large number of which were not reported to the Government. There is no absolute prohibition to acquisition of land in the native states' territories by the members of the provincial and subordinate services, the prohibition being confined solely to the members of the covenanted Civil and Military services. The rules, however, stipulate that when land is acquired or held by a Government servant, a declaration to that effect must be made to the Government specifying the district or state in which the property is situated.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer arrived at Simla this afternoon from tour.

The Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure of twenty thousand rupees out of the archaeological grant for further excavations at Taxilla.

The North Western Railway breach between Shahdara and Quilla Satta Shan has been repaired and through communication restored.

The annual meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association takes place this year at Simla on September 21st and following days.

The Zamorin, who is visiting Cochin, will extend his visit to Travancore, where also he will be entertained as a State guest.

The Railway Board has sanctioned estimates for a combined ambulance and surgery carriage on the North-Western Railway, for a relief train at Kotari, and for signalling and inter-locking 13 crossing stations between Sini and Asansol, on the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

The Government of India has refused to sanction the proposed scheme for the installation of electricity in the bungalows and messes in Rangoon from cantonment funds, declaring that the use of such funds for the purposes mentioned would be illegal.

A conference of the leading men of the town of Braisal was held the other day at the house of Babu Aswini Kumar Dutta, at his invitation, under the presidency of Babu Tarini Kumar Gupta, Chairman of the Municipality to consider the steps to be taken to erect a Town Hall. A resolution to that effect was adopted. The Hon'ble Chowdhury Mahammad Ismail offered Rs. 10,000 towards the building when the site is acquired. A committee was formed with Babu Aswini Kumar Dutta as President.

The Sessions Judge of Mysore has passed orders in the case in which a Police Duffeda and four Constables of the T. Narsipur Taluq were charged with having caused the death of a prisoner named Siddachar by brutal maltreatment during the period of the man's confinement in the Police lock-up. His Worship was satisfied that the case against the five accused had been conclusively proved, and sentenced the first accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and the remaining four accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

A LUCKY WIN.

GYMKHANA BEAT HORNETS, 1—0.

In the first division of the Harwood League yesterday the Bombay Gymkhana beat the Hornets by the only goal scored during the hour. It was undoubtedly a lucky win, for the Hornets had much the better of the exchanges, and had Fate been kinder should have run out winners by a substantial margin. It was a fast and exciting encounter, in which the sympathy of the spectators bulked largely in favour of the losers. The Gymkhana drafted in Cashman and Pinder from the second string to replace Begbie and Bell, and the Hornets were without the services of Bradbury and Finnigan.

The Gymkhana had the better of the game at the start, and were fortunate on scoring easily in the game. Edwards receiving from a "free" tricked a couple of men and placed safely in the net. Facing the game with an unexpected reverse, the Hornets altered the entire aspect of the game. They gave more than they received in attack during the rest of the period, and on one occasion in particular had distinctly hard lines in not scoring a hot drive at close range from McDermott, beating Heemokerk's completely and bouncing back into play. After the teams faced around, the Hornets, taking the bit in their mouth, ran the Gymkhana off their feet. Again and again Heemskerk's charge was in desperate jeopardy but the Hornets failed to thrust their attack home. On one occasion Morris, who showed a splendid turn of speed and altogether played an excellent game, flashed down the line and had the entire defence beaten but Simmonds, who raced across the field to meet him. Morris tipped the ball forward on the run in an attempt to get it past the defender but Simmonds altered its course with his hands a growl from the spectators showed that where the referee had failed to they had noted. It was bitter luck.

Except for Garrock, who was weak, the entire Hornets team justified the confidence their supporters have placed in them despite the monotonous successions of defeat which have dogged them. McDermott again showed the form that marked him out three seasons ago. H. James at centre-half and Ashton at cnetre-forward were a bit slow but what delighted the spectators was that the entire team played together effectively.

The advantage of ruuning two teams was again shown yesterday, by the Gymkhana drafting in Cashman and Pinder from the second string. A few days ago the Gymkhana applied to the Council for permission to allow Shaw and Simms to re-enter the second team as otherwise they would be deprived of a game with either team. Evidently it was not anticipated that it would be necessary to call in the second division again, but at the tail-end of the season it would not have been unwise to keep them on, for as circumstances have shown they would had opportunities to play for the first string. It may have been sporting of the Y. M. C. A. to raise no objection, but was it sporting of the Gymkhana to have asked and the Council to have granted sanction? It might be mentioned that it is usual with teams to have a few reserves, who have to take their chances of a game,— that is the experience of every team in the Leagnue. Pinder and Cashman, were quite as good yesterday, as the others in the team, none of whom however, were particularly brilliant It was a mistake in generalship to play Osborne-Smith outside left with Evans on the team, and the change at half time was wise. The former as usual tried the hustling game, but evidently didn't thrive under the same tactics when adopted by his opponents, for he seemed to fall completely o: the picture, Simmonds and Kilby worked very hard.

The refereeing was very disappointing.

The following were the teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Heemskerk, goal; Sear and Simmonds, backs; Cashman, Kilby and M. Fox, halves; Evans, Edward, Pinder, Stoneham and Osborne-Smith, forwards.

Hornets—Navine, goal; Dowsnes and W. James, backs; Windsor, H. James, T. James, halves; Garrick McDermott, Ashton, Strelly and Morris, forwards.

Refree: Mr. H. L. Inwood.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters	9	9	0	0	33	2	18
Bombay Gymkhana	10	7	2	1	17	5	15
Bombay Athletic	10	4	4	2	12	10	10
R. G. A., Bombay	10	3	3	4	9	14	10
G. I. P. Athletic	10	2	5	3	5	12	7
Grant Medicals	10	1	4	5	3	18	7
Hornets	11	1	9	1	2	20	3

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

The following teams have entered for the Rovers Tournament:—

Royal Scots.
Hampshires.
Camerons.
Dorsets.
R. F. A. Kirkee.
Sherwood Forsters.
R. G. A.
Bombay Gymkhana.
Bombay Athletic.
Y. M. C. A.
Royal Irish Rifles.
G. I. P. Railway.

A cablegram has just been received from America to the effect that owing to shortness of time left for organizing widely representative delegation from Europe and America, the International Congress of Religious Unity which was to meet in India in December next has been postponed to December, 1915.

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Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business.'

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 27, 1914.

THE NEGLECT OF IRRIGATION.

The self-complacent reply which Sir William Meyer gave on behalf of the Government to the Indian Chamber of Commerce on the subject of irrigation was most disappointing and short-sighted. It is astonishing that such a specious reply should have been given after the recommendations of the Scott-Moncrieff Commission, which recommended that large and small irrigation works of a thoroughly practicable character, estimated to cost 44 crores of rupees, and to be finished in ten years might reasonably be taken in mind by the Government. In other words the recommendation was that the Imperial authorities could fairly spend 4.4 crore rupees per annum for ten consecutive years, so as to give complete security to the country from scarcity and famine arising out of a rainfall below the average. Its sanitary and economic advantages were lucidly pointed out. In this respect this was not the first Commission to give this counsel of perfection to the Government of India. The Caird Commission of 1879 and the Lyall Commission of 1898 gave similar advice. But the last two Commissions were appointed to investigate the causes of the severe famines which had overtaken India in 1876-77, and again in 1896-7, and to make suggestions as to the best way of preventing famine so far as practicable. In the case of the Scott-Moncrieff Commission, which was one of the popular Commissions Lord Curzon appointed, the fundamental scope of reference was to advise the Government of the projection of such canals as were still absolutely essential to mitigate to a large extent the effects of a deficient rainfall. The authorities desired to construct canals in areas invariably liable to famine distress, which might thus have as much water as would suffice to tide over a period which, without water, causes abnormal mortality, drives people to famine camps, entails crores of famine expenditure, and leads to other moral and economic consequences, which it is superfluous to detail. Lord Curzon's Government was intent on providing all the urgent and essential irrigation works needed for the better protection of the people during a bad monsoon, after the very salutary, disinterested, and well-informed criticism which appeared in the press in respect of the two severe famines which unhappily overtook India at the close of the nineteenth century. The Irrigation Commission accomplished its appointed task and reported to the Government in the manner already observed. Theirs were all feasible projects, based on the vast practical experience of the great scientific engineer, who presided over the Commission, and his colleagues. Public opinion in India unanimously acclaimed the practical utility of the several projects recommended by the Commission and finally adopted by the Government.

What has been done since? It is ten years now. Here are the figures of actual expenditure on these large productive works, that are mostly constructed from loans annually borrowed for public works. The amount of public debt on irrigation works expended till that year was 26 million sterling. At the close of the official year 1911-12, it was 35 millions. So that in eight years nine millions more, or 13½ crores were spent, whereas, according to the Irrigation Commission's recommendation, 35 crores should have been expended! Not even half as much has been spent! But capital to an enormous extent has been borrowed during the same period for railways! In 1904, the amount of public debt incurred on railways was 127 million sterling. At the close of 1911-12, it amounted to 203 millions! Government expended during the same interval of eight years as much as 76 millions or 114 crores. Let every impartial person compare the difference Thirteen and a half crores of irrigation expenditure from borrowed capital against 114 crores from the same source on railways! This is the charge that we lay at the door of the Government of India, and who will say that the Indian Chamber of Commerce was not justified in drawing the particular attention of the Finance Member to this differential treatment? In the one case irrigation has been acknowledged to be the supreme necessity of the Government, its first and fundamental duty towards the people; Yet it grievously fails in that essential duty, while it has spent money like water on railways of all sorts, and on their wider extension and improvements. Nobody has ever denied the importance of railway extension. But throughout these thirty years the one important appeal, persistently and reasonably made by the Indian community to the Government, has been the quickening of the pace for the construction of the essential irrigation works which have been pointed out by diverse authorities as feasible and practicable. Yet railway expenditure has been allowed to mount higher and higher from year to year at an enormous rate, while that on irrigation works has been allowed to go, compared to the railways, at the pace of a tortoise! The reply vouchsafed by the Finance Minister, heard not for the first time, was that it was not possible for the Public Works Department to spend a larger amount than 1½ to 2 crores per annum as a maximum. But thereby hangs another tale, which we shall unfold on another early occasion, to dispose of the hollowness of the stock plea that the Government has paraded whenever charged with the reproach of its snail-like pace in reference to irrigation works.

Was the Indian Chamber wrong when it pressed, in view of the patent facts, that irrigation should progress at a greater pace? It may be very well for the Finance Member's apologists to echo parrot-like his cry. But such a cry will not in any way dissuade the Indian community from its reasonable agitation on this all important subject. It is an excuse which no impartial tribunal could entertain for a moment. Let it also be remembered that irrigation works, as was well pointed out by the Indian Chamber, earn as soon as completed a minimum dividend for the taxpayer of 5 per cent, while the most productive railways for years together have never yielded that dividend on the total capital outlay. The Finance Minister himself in his last Budget has been constrained to admit the force of the statement of the railway critics of the Government, iterated time out of number these twenty-years past that railways have *lost* to the State till within the last seven years as much as 40 crores, though the loss was fully 51 crores and more at the date when the representative Indian witnesses recorded their evidence before the Welby Commission in 1897. That Commission has given the figures of each year's loss, from the date of construction, in one of the tables in the appendices to their Report. The dividend yielded to the taxpayers, even now, when most of the railways are earning a larger amount, does not exceed 1½ per cent. The fact is recorded in black and white in the chapter treating on railways in the current year's Budget. The reply, therefore, of Sir William Meyer to this part of the Chamber's contention is most disappointing. With the quality of candour which has been not unjustly attributed to him, we should have expected a free and frank confession that the Government has earned the reproach, that it has subordinated the most vital interests and welfare of millions of people to the interests of interested commercial bodies who have had the ear of the governing authorities in matters of railway construction. It is the one serious charge against the fiscal policy of the Imperial Government that can be proved to the hilt.

Notes of the Day

The Crisis.

According to a Reuter's telegram received yesterday afternoon, Servia has accepted the terms of the Austrian ultimatum subject to two conditions:—

1. That no Austrian representatives shall assist at the enquiry.

2. Servia demands to know what are the acts for which the dismissal of certain Servian officers is demanded.

It remains to be seen whether Austria will be satisfied with this qualified acceptance. But it must be remembered that the Austrian ultimatum demanded complete compliance, and that the Austrian Government announced that no sort of temporising, qualification or delay would be tolerated. It is to be hoped, however, that Britain and France, at least, will be able to succeed in persuading Austria of the iniquity of plunging Europe into a conflagration for the sake of securing an immediate and unquestioning compliance with such unparalleled demands as she has made. There is some room for optimism in the prospect that Servia's two exceptions to her compliance with the ultimatum may lead to further discussion and give Europe time to prevent the appalling calamity which threatens. On the other hand there is a report that some Servian troops opened fire on the Austrians from a steamer on the Danube, and that an engagement of some consequence ensued. An incident like this amidst such a state of tension may be the spark which will commence the conflagration.

"The Man of the Moment in Servia."

M. Pashitch, the Servian Foreign Minister, has undoubted skill in manipulating difficult political situations, and if the threatened war should be happily averted, it will, there is reason to believe, be to a considerable extent due to his restraining influence. M. Pashitch realises that Servia must have time to husband her resources after the Balkan war, and that she has a great deal to do in the direction of political, administrative land military reorganisation. There is, for instance, the question of the constitution for New Servia and the Grand National Assembly has been convoked in March next to decide the constitutional practice to be followed. There is also the question of Servia's access to the Adriatic and the Orient Railway question, both bones of contention with Austria. But M. Pashitch thinks it will take time for the materialisation of Servia's national aspirations. In the meantime he counsels caution. In a recent interview accorded to a representative of "The Near East," M. Pashitch is reported to have said:—"Servia has enough to do at present to organise and develop her old and her new territories. Salonika will be her only port for years to come, at least until the Albanian problem has been finally settled. In the meantime peace is essential, and consequently the creation of a firm, free, and self-restrained State, ensuring peace on Servia's western frontier, is an immediate necessity."

The Dublin Tragedy.

The folly of the supine attitude of the Government towards the gun-running exploits and other military preparations of Sir Edward Carson and his friends, could not have been more glaringly exposed than by the tragic occurrences in Dublin reported to-day. For months past the Ulster party have been engaged in every kind of military preparation in the face of inert authority. The police, the military and the coastguard have been defied, and in one instance, forcibly defied, arms and ammunition have been freely imported and no action, or practically none, has been taken by the executive authority. But a different tale is told when the turn of the Nationalist volunteers comes. They are intercepted by an armed force, which loses no time in firing on them. Can any one be surprised after what has happened in Ulster that when the troops returned to Dublin they were stoned by the mob? According to one account, the soldiers fired seven times at the crowds before returning to barracks, which seems to indicate an unnecessarily vengful spirit. It is, perhaps, the gravest development that could have occurred in this Irish crisis, and Mr. Asquith will find it difficult to justify the authorities before the House of Commons.

The State Provincial Budget.

By a curious dispensation of those who preside over the destinies of this Presidency, the Legislative Council was yesterday invited to discuss a Budget which is already four months old. The procedure is not knew. It is as old as 1893. But the wonder is that we are not so progressive and up-to-date as people interested in provincial finances would wish. Red tape is dear to the heart of every member of the bureaucracy and it is very difficult to move the elephantine machinery of the administration to progress faster or to abandon ancient methods. The Budget in reality went through the preliminary process of chopping or cheeseparing in January in the Finance Committee, whose proceedings are carried on *in camera*, as suite the sacrosanct character of the hierophants officiating at the ceremony or function. The Provincial Government passed on the estimates, after undergoing the benediction of the high priests of the Finance Committee, to the Imperial authorities. The latter embodied them in the general Budget of the Empire. They were then submitted to the Viceregal Legislative Council, who discussed them in open session in March. Whatever had to be said has been said. The Budget grants have actually been in operation since April 1. And yet stereotyped and fossilised precedents demand that they should be considered and passed by the Provincial Legislative Council to-day!

A Post Mortem Examination.

Is not all this a mockery and a waste of public time and energy? An academic discussion takes place. Dry powder, hitherto unused, is brought into requisition. One member aims at land revenue and another at the excessive drink traffic. Others wax eloquent on education and sanitation and so on, till the whole gamut of the heads of revenue and expenditure has been run through and every one is gratified that he has taken part in it. Consolation will be found in the reflection that the salutary criticism offered even so late in the day is useful, and when the Finance Committee sit again to boil the cauldron of the 1915-16 estimates like the classic witches, they will bear in mind some of the criticism, and the same old piece of music will be played *da capo*. One may seriously ask, whether all this ceremonial is necessary? Why not bury the dead Budget in silence and let the undertakers and the mourners depart to their homes without conducting this sort of wake. Meanwhile the reader may peruse the jejune performance of the Revenue Member in another column and take such comfort as it may give.

An Ingenious Magistrate.

We have, before now, had instances that the courts in South Africa are not free from guile in interpreting the law when Indians are brought before them. But it would be hard to find a parallel in any country in the world, we think, for the remarkable judgment of the Johannesburg magistrate in the case of Mr. Hajee Ismail, which appears in another column. The case arose, it will be remembered, out of the refusal of a driver of a first-class taxi motor cab to take Mr. Hajee Ismail as a fare, on the ground that he was not allowed to take a coloured person in a first-class cab. As a fact, however, there is no such regulation in regard to "coloured" persons. The by-law refers only to "natives," and native is defined as a person, both of whose parents belong to an aboriginal tribe of Africa. The driver having no defence, therefore, under this head, another, or rather two other, lines of defence have been ingeniously concocted,—there is no other word,—for him by the magistrate who, by a series of cross references from one section to another, has succeeded in establishing to his own satisfaction that a motor cab as a public vehicle does not come under the section, because it does not return to a stable! And, further, that the driver sufficiently fulfilled his responsibility when he asked the advice of a policeman, who could not give him an answer! We are not surprised to learn from "Indian Opinion" that the Transvaal Attorney-General is likely to bring the case in review before the Supreme Court.

The Break in the Rain.

Except for a brief shower in the early afternoon, there was no rainfall yesterday, the weather being as bright and pleasant as on Sunday. Bombay has up to now had a rainfall amounting to 39.44, being only 2.30 inches below the average, a deficiency which we shall doubtless be able to make up before the end of the month. The fall during the 24 hours up to 8 a.m. yesterday is shown in the Meteorological Report as 0.12. All the other stations registered less than an inch, Delhi and Deesa only showing a trifle above that amount. A decrease of rainfall was recorded yesterday not only through this Presidency, but almost everywhere else, except in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and the north-east coast of the Peninsula. On the whole, conditions are reported to be favourable. The last two evenings have witnessed record crowds out all along the sea-face, one and all evidently determined, to judge from their holiday appearance, to make hay while the sun shines, or, rather, while the rain keeps off, much to Bombay's comfort and enjoyment.

Archaeology in the Nizam's Dominions.

The creation of an Archaeological Department, notified towards the end of last month, in the Hyderabad State, indicates that the Nizam's Government has realised its duty of conserving the various monuments that abound in the Nizam's Dominions. Among the principal monuments in the State, apart from the multitude of Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques scattered throughout the country, are the cave temples of Aurangabad; the Ellora caves; the Ajanta caves; the historic forts of Golconda, Warangal, Raichur and Gulburgah all of them adorned with sculptures of great artistic merit; and the tombs of the Kings of Golconda at Gulburgah, which by the design and style, find an important place in the history of the development of Moslem architecture in India.

SERVIAN TROOPS FIRE ON AUSTRIANS.

INCIDENT ON THE DANUBE.

ENGAGEMENT OF SOME IMPORTANCE.

SERVIA'S REPLY TO THE ULTIMATUM.

PARTIAL ACCEPTANCE.

SLUMP ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The announcement made in London by the papers that war had been declared has not been confirmed. The news of an engagement of some importance on the Danube between Austrian and Servian troops is, however, a disturbing feature.

The Emperor William is at Kiel, and President Poincare is reported to be hastily returning to Paris without visiting Copenhagen as he had arranged.

The financial barometer has fallen very low. A slump took place on the London Stock Exchange, and the Budapest Bourse has been closed until further notice.

Servia has replied to Austria-Hungary agreeing to all the latter's demands excepting the participation of Austrian representatives at the enquiry into the plot and also with regard to the dismissal of its officials, whose acts Austria-Hungary has been asked to show to be against the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian territory.

It is semi-officially announced that Germany has notified the Powers that the dispute is a concern of the two countries involved alone, and therefore must be localised.

The Servian Parliament has been summoned at Nish.

The English fleets are being kept in readiness.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey made a statement with regard to what was being done by diplomacy in the cause of peace. He said if the dispute was confined to Austria and Servia there was no title for interference, but if Austro-Russian relations were threatened it would involve all Europe and be the concern of all. Sir Edward said he was making an endeavour to convene a Conference of the Great Powers, but complete replies had not yet been received.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July

There is no confirmation of the reported declaration of war.

Continual exchange of visits occurred among the diplomats in London to-day and everywhere gravest views are held.

FIRST SHOTS FIRED.

SKIRMISH ON THE DANUBE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

While peace is hanging in the balance, news comes from Vienna that Servian troops on board a steamer on the Danube opened fire on Austrian troops near Temeskubin. The Austrains replied and an engagement of some importance ensued.

SERVIA'S REPLY.

TWO POINTS EXCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

Servia's reply to Austria-Hungary agrees to all the latter's demands except with regard to the participation of Austrian representatives at the enquiry into the plot which led to the assassination at Sarajevo, which would involve a violation of the constitution.

Also with regard to the dismissal of officers and officials, Servia asks Austria-Hungary to state the acts complained of and promises their dismissal only if a judicial enquiry shows them to have been guilty of acts against the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian territory.

PREPARING FOR THE CONFLICT.

AUSTRIA.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, July 27.

Renewed patriotic demonstrations were held yesterday in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Budapest.

VIENNA BOURSE CLOSED.

VIENNA, July 27.

The bank-rate has been raised to 5 per cent. The Bourse committee has closed the Bourse until Thursday.

LONDON, July 27.

The Budapest Bourse has been closed until further notice, as have the outside markets in Paris and Berlin but the official Bourses remain open.

LONDON, July 26.

Reuter understands that Austria's military preparations still give Servia time to reconsider her reply.

SERVIA.

SERVIAN PARLIAMENT SUMMONED.

BELGRADE, July 27.

The Skupstina has been summoned to meet at Nish to-day.

N. B.—The legislative authority in Servia is exercised by the King, in conjunction with the National Assembly or "Narodna-Skupstina.

GERMANY.

LONDON, July 26.

The Kaiser will arrive in Berlin to-morrow.

LONDON, July 27.

The Emperor William is at Kiel.

CONCERN OF TWO COUNTRIES ALONE.

BERLIN, July 26.

It is semi-officially announced that Germany has notified the Powers that she regards the Austro-Servian conflict as a concern of the two countries involved alone and therefore it must be localised. Germany's efforts will be directed to inducing the Powers to accept this standpoint.

RUSSIA.

MODIFIED MARTIAL LAW.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.

Decrees have been issued forbidding the publication of detailed information with reference to the Army and the Navy and declaring a modified form of martial law in the cities and provinces of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

RUSSIAN MINISTER'S SUGGESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.

After a prolonged interview with the German Ambassador yesterday, M. Sazanoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, made suggestions which, he considered, should satisfy Austria-Hungary while safeguarding the sovereignty of Servia.

THE TSAR'S STIRRING ADDRESS TO CADETS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.

Addressing the newly promoted cadets at Tsarskoe Celo the Tsar enjoined upon them to believe in God, to strive to serve their great and glorious country, to do their duty wherever they were sent and to prove worthy of their ancestors.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.

The strike has ended and workers are making patriotic demonstrations and singing the National Anthem.

FRANCE.

PEACE EFFORTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 27.

The acting Premier and the German Ambassador had a fresh interview yesterday at which they sought to find a means of action of the Powers for the maintenance of peace.

LONDON, July 27.

Instead of visiting Copenhagen and Christiania, President Poincarè is returning hastily to Paris and passed through the former city to-day on his way back.

PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 27.

Prior to the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday morning, the Minister of War conferred with General Joffre, Chief of the General Staff, and General Michel, Military Governor of Paris. All prefects and provincial telegraph officials who are on their holidays, have been recalled.

SLAV STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION SUPPRESSED.

PARIS, July 26.

The Slav students here made a hostile demonstration in front of the Austrian Embassy. It was immediately suppressed and the French Government expressed its regrets at the occurrence.

ENGLAND.

ENGLISH FLEETS IN READINESS.

LONDON, July 27.

The first fleet which is concentrated at Portsmouth has been ordered not to disperse for the present and all leave has been suspended. The second fleet is to remain in the home ports.

LONDON, July 27.

Mr. Asquith returned to Downing Street at midnight from the country.

LONDON, July 27.

There was a slump on the Stock Exchange to-day on the closing of to-day's accounts before the carry-over and on foreign selling. Consols fell one and three-quarter points to 71½.

IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

In the Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said he saw the Ambassadors on Friday afternoon and expressed the view that so long as the dispute was between Austria and Servia alone, we had no title to interfere, but if Austro-Russian relations were threatened, that would be a matter of the peace of Europe and would concern us all.

When he heard that Austria had broken off relations with Servia, Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Paris, Berlin and Rome to ask whether they were willing for their Ambassadors in London to meet him in conference and endeavour to find a means of arranging the present difficulties.

Sir Edward Grey simultaneously invited Vienna, St. Petersburg and Belgrade of this proposal and asked them to suspend military operations pending the result of the Conference regarding which complete replies had not yet been received.

Mr. Bonar Law asked whether the Emperor William had accepted the principle of mediation which Sir Edward Grey proposed. Sir Edward Grey replied that the German Government was favourable to mediation in principle as between Russia and Austria, but he was awaiting Germany's reply regarding the Conference.

BELGIUM.

PLANS FOR MOBILISATION READY.

BRUSSELS, July 26.

The Government is preparing to re-inforce the peace effectives and plans for a general mobilisation have been completed.

LONDON, June 27.

The Netherlands are taking steps to maintain their neutrality.

BALANCE OF POWER IN THE BALKANS.

LONDON, June 27.

Reuter learns that Greece and Rumania have exchanged views regarding the maintenance of the balance of power in the Balkans.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

MARKETS STILL DULL.

DR. MORRISON AND THE CHINESE LOAN.

RAND SHARES ACTIVE.

STOCK EXCHANGE'S SECRET METHODS.

During Mail week the Stock Exchange continued to be dull owing to international complications, foreign Government stocks being entirly neglected. Our correspondent urges a complete overhauling of the methods of the London Stock Exchange.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 10.

As I write it is Pay Day on the Stock Exchange, which means that such new business as is being transacted is on a new account, that is to say that speculators will have nearly three weeks in which to seize the opportunity of a passing profit. Naturally there is more disposition to buy at such a time, and I am afraid this fact accounts for the general tendency to talk of business as "reviving." It is true that there are circumstances that should encourage a hope of more activity and better prices; such, for example, as teh easier conditions in the money market, the failing off in trade and good crop prospects in the States and America. But against these we have all the old troubles from Mexico to China; an undercurrent of distrust on the Continent; and an Irish crisis which, at the time I am writing, is graver than it has ever been before. Some cheer may be taken from the fact that France throughout has responded splendidly to the great loan that is to put her finances in order. But against that solace we have the knowledge that Bulgarian borrowings of five millions are to be followed by other demands on the part of the Near East; while poor discredited China will have to make demands sooner or later. Further on in my letter I give some of the reasons why the Stock Exchange dulness is not altogather due to political and economic conditions at Home and abroad. To the improved outlook in the money market must be traced some slight improvement in several gilt-edge securities. Consols which have slipped back slightly since touched 76¼ during the week, while most Indian Government issues and local loans have also advanced.

HOME AND AMERICAN RAILS.

One section of the House can at least say with certainty that the week's business has shown a marked improvement, and that is the Home Railway Market. This must be regarded as entirely due to cheaper money and declining trade. In the latter case the money let loose for investment purposes outbalances the effect on traffic receipts which naturally show a tendency to fall away. Good markets have been Midlands, North-Easten and Westerns. Of course thanks o he genial weatner, the passenger lines have come in for attention this holiday time, especially those of the South, notably Brighton issues and South Eastern and Chatham Stocks.

There has been very little doing in American Railway Shares, but all news from the States is of an encouraging character and Wall Stret operations are looking forward to their share in the good times to come. The Government report on the condition of the crops, which was issued the day before yesterday, was of an encouraging nature and it must be remembered that we have now readily reached a date when the success of the crops can be assumed. Give the formers a bumper crop and trade generally in the States receives a fillip. Indeed a corresponrent in New York tells me that reports from the provinces are to the effect that in all departments of trade and manufacture business men are preparing to meet strong demands and more activity generally. Crop prospects in Canada have been responsible for a strong market in Canadian Pacifics, but Grand Trunk issues have been neglected and there has been scarcely any business in South American railway issues.

FOREIGN STOCKS NEGLECTED.

The market for foreign Government Stocks has been entirely neglected. At the beginning of this letter I have made mention of China and in my last letter pointed out how serious was the position out there, despite the attempts of interesed parties to put a brighter aspect on matters. Desperate efforts are being made in London to bolster up Chinese credit. Dr. Morrison, who is officially styled, Political Adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic, is in London delivering lectures. China's difficulties, he says, are less now than at any time during the Revolution. Considering Dr. Morrison's self-advertised official position and the whole trend of Chinese affairs just now, it is rather a "tall order" to ask us to believe his statement that he is not in London as an agent nor in connection with any loan. Perhaps not directly, but it my at least be taken that he is on the side of the Celestials. The scandage is developing to an appalling extent, the soldiers are not paid and are not likely to be if an immediate loan is reckoned on as the means with which to pay them. Vo'umes could be written on the absurdity of talking of subduing rebellion in China as though you were dealing with a small homogeneous country. Still if the loan is somewhat delayed, it will be made eventually by the English, American, German and French banking interest who will guarantee the issue; and land the public with it afterwards by degrees.

"THE KAFFIR CIRCUS."

The South African mining industry is the best-managed mining industry in the world; especially now that less opulent ore and more difficult labour conditions have made managers more businesslike and economic in their methods To this fact we are largely indebted for what is really a marked improvement in the tone of that section of the Stock Exchange known as the Kaffir Circus. Shares of those properties situate in the Far Eastern Rand have been particularly to the fore, Brakpans having been favourites as well as Modderfonteins and Modderfontein B shares. There has also been a good deal of attention paid to Rand shares. There has lately been something of a land "boom" in the Transvaal and Rhodesia and properties that were obtainable quite cheaply a few years ago are scarcely to be bought now. Central Minings have taken the lead in their class of share. Rhodesian Mining shares have participated to some extent in the good fortunes of their Kaffir brethren. Diamond shares have been quite neglected.

In the oil market the demand for Russian descriptions, notably North Caucassians has been a feature, while there has been a forward tendency on the part of their relatives West Caucassians and New Caucassians.

STOCK EXCHANGE METHODS.

Week after week for the past 15 months have I had to chronicle, with but one or two breaks, an unending story of public apathy and dull markets. From time to time that conservative body, prompted by the dull days that constitute the majority of Stock Exchange members, rouses itself to some extent and wonders whether world-wide influences and conditions at Home really warrant such complete stagnation. Then in the true spirit of the tinker our good friends begin to potter at the subject of commissions and other petty-fogging subjects for an improvement in the hope of bringing more business to the "House." Were I called upon to address that exclusive committee of an exclusive body, I should say, "My friends, what is wrong is that you are not only behind the times, but completely out of touch with the business methods of the age." Never were times so propitious for active and bright markets. Thirty years ago it seemed beyond the possibility that the time would come when ninety per cent. of the important business of England would be, in some form or other, joint stock enterprises. Money is now distributed all over the country and among a variety of classes scarcely conceivable a quarter of a century ago. Not only so, but people are far more intelligent and inclined to put their savings into businesses they understand. But what encouragement do they get? The doors of the Stock Exchange are closed with the secrecy of the tomb and the doings within those portals are dark and mysterious even to the average City man. Members are not allowed to advertise, and among the shares dealt are few that are understood of the people. The average man would like to invest in what he understands; something he is in touch with every day; whether it be a motor car or a bag of currants. But under present conditions it is difficult for him to have easy information of shares in the ordinary business interests of every day life. Then the method of transfer is so complicated. In every other country in the world there is "bearer" scrip. That is to say, shares and stocks are in such a form that you can buy or sell them like any other goods. In England, however, there is all the complication, expense and trouble of certificates, transfers, registration and goodness knows what other forms and ceremonies. Surely our Stock Exchanges are handicapped if ever institutions were.

The silver market remains extraordinarily quiet. Just now the tone is steady enough, though two or three days there was selling on behalf of China. This passed off and a fair amount of buying has taken place on India account and on behalf of Continental purchasers. In their weekly report Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company deal with the statistical position of the white metal and point out how the figures of exports and imports for the first six months of the present year by no means justify the apathy that has distinguished the market. The total imports for the period was 47,297,160 ounces, a reduction of 25 per cent. as compared with the same period in 1913. The total exports for the first half of this year were 10,854,795 ounces in excess of the total imports, so that the stock in London had to be heavily reduced to fill the demand. The visible stock in London shrank 15,800.000 ozs., to 4,400,000 ozs., during the period named.

THE MARCONI DIVIDEND.

The Stock Exchange had been charged with nervous rumours for weeks regarding the Marconi Company's dividend. During the earlier part of the week it was said that nothing at all would be declared but late on Thursday the feeling had become less pessimistic and we were promised a declaration at the rate of five per cent. However, we have now an announcement of ten per cent. making twenty per cent. for the year with a balance forward of £76,550. The actual distributable profits including the amount brought in were £122,320. Of course there has been a great falling off as compared with the previous twelve months, but until the report is published it is difficult to criticise.

NATIONALIST GUN-RUNNERS.

AFFRAYS WITH POLICE AND TROOPS.

TWO KILLED AND FORTY WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

A party of Nationalist volunteers which was returning after a successful gun-running feat at Howth was stopped by the soldiers and the police at Clontarf and a fight ensued. The troops fired, wounding several persons. On the troops' arrival in Dublin, the mob followed and stoned them. They fired again near the O'Connell Bridge and several more persons, including three women, were wounded.

In all two were killed and forty wounded in the two affrays. The troops have been confined to the barracks.

LONDON, July 27.

Two more persons, including one woman, have died in hospital in Dublin.

DETAILS OF GUN-RUNNING.

It is stated that 1,200 rifles were landed from a yacht at Howth where a thousand Irish volunteers overpowered the police and the coastguards and carried off the bulk of the rifles in a motor car. The troops did not fire on the first encounter though the volunteers fired a few revolver shots, one of which wounded a corporal, in the ankle, and injured others with the butts of the smuggled rifles. The troops only succeeded in capturing a score of the latter.

FIERCE AND PERSISTENT ATTACK AGAINST TROOPS.

The crowd's attack against the troops on their return to Dublin was most fierce and persistent. Finally twenty of the soldiers were ordered to fire a volley and bayonet charges followed, a number of rioters being severely wounded. After collisions between the troops and mobs, the people brutally attacked isolated soldiers wherever they could be found with the result that several had to be taken to hospital.

POLICE OFFICIALS SUSPENDED FOR REFUSING TO OBEY ORDERS.

Several members of the Dublin police force have been suspended for refusing to obey orders at the time of the collisions.

"DUBLIN MASSACRES."

LONDON, July 27.

The Liberal papers are indignant at what they describe as the "Dublin Massacres." They insist that the Government shall explain the odious discrimination in the treatment of Nationalist and Ulsterite volunteers and gun-runners.

According to a telegram from Dublin to the "Daily Chronicle" before the troops reached the barracks they fired seven volleys at four different points.

DUBLIN LORD MAYOR'S DEMAND.

LONDON, June 27.

Intense gloom prevails in Dublin. All soldiers are confined to barracks. The wounded in hospital are progressing. Visitors are quitting the city. The Lord Mayor has telegraphed to Mr. Redmond demanding the indictment of those responsible for the firing.

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

A POLICE OFFICER SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Redmond asked for information regarding the "shocking occurrence in Dublin."

Mr. Birrell said that the military had been requisitioned by the Assistant Commissioner of Police on his own responsibility and he had been suspended pending inquiry.

Mr. Redmond moved the adjournment of the House and the motion will be debated to-night.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

Kent beat Middlesex at Maidstone by an innings and 45.

Essex beat Sussex by an innings and 110, at Southend.

Somerset beat Worcestershire at Worcester by 72 runs.

LONDON, July 25.

At Portsmouth Surrey beat Hampshire by eight wickets.

At Nottingham Gloucester drew with Notts but led on the first innings.

At Hull Yorkshire drew with Lancashire but led on the first innings.

At Hinckley Leicester drew with Warwick but led on the first innings.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. Haig Browne, Mr. Cadell are staying this week-end at Government House, and the Hon. Sir Frederick and Lady Sprott, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah and Lady Mehta, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. McBain, and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla are staying at Government House whilst the Legislative Council meetings are being held in Poona.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SITTING AT POONA.

TOUCHING REFERENCE TO LATE LADY HARDINGE.

PRESIDENCY'S FINANCE.

FAVOURABLE MONSOON PROSPECTS.

The Poona session of the Bombay Legislative Council commenced yesterday morning at Poona.

At the outset his Excellency the Governor made a touching reference to the death of Lady Hardinge and on the motion of Sir Pherozeshah, a resolution placing on record the Council's profound sorrow at the death and expressing sympathy with Lord Hardinge in his bereavement was adopted.

Sir Richard Lamb then introduced the 'Revised Financial Statement for 1914-1915. He said that the Government of India had returned the Budget without any alterations. He thought the Budget had been well received in the Presidency. As far as the monsoon was concerned in his opinion the prospects generally were very favourable.

A general debate then followed.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 27.

The Poona Session of the Bombay Legislative Council commenced this morning in the Council Hall, Poona, and considerable interest was evinced in the proceedings.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon presided and there was a full attendance of the members, official and non-official.

Lady Willingdon occupied a seat in the gallery and with her Excellency were Lady Sprott, Lady Mehta, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Macbain and Miss Egerton, who are staying at Government House for the Session. There were a large number of other ladies and gentlemen, European and Indian, in the spacious gallery which runs round the Council Chamber.

Seated with His Excellency on the dais were Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, who is acting for the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, on leave, and the Hon. Mr. Pattani.

Those present were The Hon. Mr. Jardine Hon. Mr. Moulvie Raffiudin Ahmed, Hon. Mr. Barrow, Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi, Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, Hon. Mr. Gulam Mahomed Bhurgri, Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chenoy, Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Hon. Dr. D'Monte, Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, Hon. Mr. G. W Hatch, Hon. Sheik Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Hon. Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, Hon. Mr. Kamat, Hon. Sardar Dulabwa Raisingji Thakor of Kerwada, Hon. Mr. Nowrojee Khandalawalla, Hon. Mr. Kothari, Hon. Sardar Sir Chimabhai Madhaval, Hon. Mr. J. A. Mc Baine, Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldass Mehta, Hon. Sir Pherozesha Mehta, Hon. Mr. G. G. Millett, Hon. Rao Saheb Naik, Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Hon. Rao Bahadur Nilkanth, Hon. Mr. R. P. Parekh, Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Hon. Mr. A, H, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Hon. Mr. H. Vishindass.

The new members who took the oath of allegiance were the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, Hon. Mr. W. Lovett Graham, Hon. Mr. Nelson Robert Jardine, Hon. Mr. George Pridearox Millet, and the Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson.

LATE LADY HARDINGE.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S TOUCHING REFERENCE.

The new Members of the Council having taken the oath of allegiance His Excellency made a touching reference to the death of Lady Hardinge.

His Excellency said:—

We meet to-day under the shadow of a great sorrow which has fallen on the whole of India during the last few days, a sorrow, which is, I think, perhaps more keenly felt by us than by others for we were the last people to see Lady Hardinge in India when we greeted her only a few weeks ago in Bombay and when we wished her God-speed on her holiday and a safe return to renew her noble work by the side of her husband in this country. By the inscrutable will of Divine Providence Lady Hardinge has been taken to her rest and I can truly say that by her death India has lost one of her best and truest friends. To us all the loss is hard to bear, but how much more hard to him to whom she was always the faithful, courageous and unselfish helpmate during the trials and responsibilities of a loving and strenuous public life. Let me to-day express our deep and heartfelt sympathy with our Viceroy in his grief, and let us pray that Providence will give him strength and courage to carry on the great responsibilities of his high position.

THE COUNCIL'S SYMPATHY.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S TRIBUTE.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said:—

Your Excellency has spoken in feeling and touching terms of the great loss sustained by His Excellency Lord Hardinge as well as the whole country by the death of his great and noble consort. I trust Your Excellency will allow a formal resolution to be moved to enable the Council to associate themselves with Your Excellency and the people of this Presidency in the universal mourning in which the country is plunged. Under the most ordinary circumstances the death of the Viceroy's wife would evoke keen feelings of sorrowful sympathy and sincere condolence, but when the Viceroy is one whom we have learnt to appreciate, to admire and to love for his goodness and his greatness, for his nobility of heart and soul, as we have learnt to appreciate and admire and love Lord Hardinge during the last four eventful years of stress and strain and when his noble consort whom he has lost, was a great and good lady like Lady Hardinge who loved the people of India and worked for them with untiring and beneficient energy, it can well be imagined how deeply our hearts are moved beyond the power of expression and description at so terrible an affection that the most pagan of English poets has bitterly moaned over the mystery of the cruelty of things. Lord Hardinge's touching and tender message to the people of India shows with what supreme and noble resignation he has bowed to this heavy stroke of fate like the great Christian gentleman that he is. Gentlemen, it is said that the wives of Viceroys and Governors can do valuable social work which is of great help to their husbands in their higher administrative functions. I venture to say that when they make the people of this country feel that they love them and work for them out of that feeling of love they do the most invaluable political service in promoting and strengthening the ties of loyalty to the Crown as few things could do. We respectfully join Your Excellency in the prayer that the strength and courage which have so conspicuously marked Lord Hardinge's character, may be vouchsafed to His Excellency in a fuller measure to bear up under the burden of his heavy loss and grievous bereavement. I now beg to move:—

That this Council wishes to place on record its profound sorrow at the lamented death of Lady Hardinge and to express to His Excellency the Viceroy its deep sympathy in his bereavement.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla in seconding the resolution, associated himself with all that had fallen from His Excellency and Sir Pherozeshah. He said that those of them who heard the last memorable speech made by Lady Hardinge in laying the foundation-stone of the Women's College in Delhi could not fail to be impressed by the sincerity and earnestness with which Her Excellency had devoted and intended to devote her great abilities to the promotion of the best interests of India.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji supported the resolution and it was carried, the Members standing.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SIR RICHARD LAMB'S SPEECH.

FAVOURABLE MONSOON PROSPECTS.

Sir Richard Lamb then introduced the Revised Financial Statement for 1914-15, which appears elsewhere. In doing so Sir Richard said:—

The Budget had been before the Government of India and it was satisfactory to note that it had been returned without any alterations. It was not necessary for him at this stage to make many remarks as he dealt with the Budget fully when it was introduced to the Council at the March session of the Council. He wished only to thank the members of the outgoing Finance Committee for the assistance they had given him in drawing up the Budget. He thought the Budget had been well received in the Presidency and in particular the abolition of tolls on provincial roads was acceptable everywhere. The only criticism which had arisen in this connection had been that tolls had not been abolished on Local and District roads but most of the District Road Boards were not in a sufficiently strong financial position to forego the revenue which these tolls brought in. Perhaps these tolls could be abolished if arrangements could be made by which the Government could provide for the road Boards the revenue which the Boards would lose by the abolition of tolls.

THE REVENUE FORECAST.

In regard to the revenue forecast of the Budget the revenue would be one lakh sixty-nine thousand less than was provided for in the Budget. This was due to adjustments which had to be carried out between the provincial and imperial sections of revenue. Towards the end of the last financial year there was an unexpected increase in revenue which would be absent this year, but which forecasted that revenue had fallen by one lakh sixty-nine thousand. There had already been an increase and further adjustments which had to be made to the Budget eventually showed that they were one lakh thirty thousand to the good.

FAVOURABLE MONSOON PROSPECTS.

As far as the monsoon was concerned the prospects generally were very favourable. In all parts of the Presidency rainfall so far was quite sufficient and in some parts of the Presidency was more than sufficient. In Guzerat and the Deccan rainfall was so far very satisfactory and the monsoon had penetrated into all the driest parts of the Presidency. The crop prospects at the present went to indicate that the revenue assumed in the Budget would be realised and many looked forward to a very prosperous season unless the late rains failed.

MR. GODBOLE.

MORE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

Mr. K. R. Godbole said in the course of his speech said that the only expenditure that would directly benefit the cultivators and labouring classes in the Presidency was that on roads and communications, on Irrigation works and on primary education. The Budget provision for provincial expenditure on roads and communications and on Irrigation works including establishment charges amounted to Rs. 80 lakhs in round numbers, and the grants for primary education provided in the Budget including direction charges, amounted approximately to Rs. 37 lakhs. The Budgetted expenditure that would directly benefit the rayat and the labouring classes would thus amount to Rs. 1 crore and 17 lakhs. This amount was very small, considering that the principal contributaries were these poor rayats and labouring classes. As regards primary education and roads, it had to be borne in mind, however, that the rayat and the labouring man was doing a great deal for himself by starting and maintaining primary schoools and by construction and maintaining local roads by paying local cesses and municipal taxes. The revenue from local and municipal taxation was, however, quite inadequate to meet actual wants, and he hoped it would be found feasible to give larger grants for primary education and for roads, communications and irrigation works in future years, from Provincial Funds. Then there was the question of technical education.

They wanted technical education very badly in this Presidency. There should be a well-equipped industrial and technical school in every District in the Presidency, and the sooner this desideratum was supplied the better would it be for the Presidency.

He was pressing for additional grants for primary and technical education and for communications and irrigation works. The question naturally arose as to where these additional funds were to come from. He would recommend, that the heavy establishment charges in all departments that they were providing be closely scrutinized, and all feasible reductions made. Some funds ought to be forthcoming from these retrenchments.

QUESTIONABLE BUDGET ENTRIES.

He wished to draw the attention of the Council to a few entries in the Budget which he considered was open to question. In the educational portion of the Budget they would find at page 147 a grant of Rs. 24,966 to the Rajkumar College and a grant of Rs. 13,300 for the education of Junior Talpurs. He submitted, that the Provincial Revenues should not bear these charges. The Princes and Noblemen, for whose benefit these charges were proposed to be incurred, should be asked to bear all expenditure connected with schools and colleges specially maintained for their sons and relations. Education in the ordinary schools and colleges was open to every one, but if any privileged classes wanted special schools exclusively for themselves, they should pay for them. He wished to draw attention to the provision for accommodation and bungalows for Government officers. The Budget provided Rs. 3,10,900 for this purpose. Of this, Rs. 43,800 was for bungalows for resident Medical, Educational, Jail and Abkari officers which was a necessary expenditure, but the balance of Rs. 2,67,100 was proposed to be spent on constructing and purchasing bungalows for District Officers at stations like Poona, Ahmednagar, Surat, Belgaum, Karachi, Sholapur, Dhulia and Bijapur. This provision was not necessary, and was, he thought, an interference with private enterprise. The Collector and District Judge at Nasik were satisfactorily housed in private bungalows for which they paid rents to private landlords, and he did not see why at other large stations also, private land-lords should not be left to construct bungalows for officers which would be available at rents regulated on commercial lines. Public funds should not be diverted to providing accommodation for officers in places like Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Surat, Sholapur and Karachi where there were a large number of good and reasonable land-lords and capitalists anxious to get a decent return on their money invested in landed property. The Civil Works Budget also provided under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements." The items which he did not think were debitable to Provincial revenues. One was the provision of Rs. 2,50,000 for Kennedy Sea Face Improvement and the other the provision of Rs. 20,000 for a tank at Visapur. The Improvement of the Kennedy Sea Face was a local work of the Presidency Town, and its cost should be borne by the local residents of Bombay from Municipal and other local funds, and not by the poor tax-payers of the mofussil. Similarly the tank at Visapur in the Ahmednagar District was an Irrigation work, and not a work of "Miscellanous Public Improvement," and its cost ought to be debited to the head of "Irrigation" and not to the Provincial funds.

A highly beneficial step that Government had taken during the current year, was the entire removal of tolls on all Provincial Roads in the Presidency. This beneficent measure was calculated to benefit the cultivators and to stimulate the small industries and trade of mofussil areas.

MR. NAIK.

Mr. Naik congratulated the Finance Member on his able, successful and economical management of the finances. The Hon. member went on to point out that in spite of the remissions granted year after year the figures under suspensions and arrears for this year amounted to nearly an eighth of the whole land revenue demand. This necessarily pointed to the fact that either the State demand was heavy or the seasons were not plentiful enough for the ryots to bear the burden of the present Land revenue taxation. His Excellency was rightly esteemed as one of the greatest sympathisers with the farmers and it would be in the fitness of things if his Excellency signalized his term of office by making it possible for the peasant population to realise in some degree at least, their long cherished aspirations in this direction, by taking such steps as would lead and reduce the pressure of State demand upon land. He expressed the sincere gratitude of the agriculturists of his Taluka for the splendid results achieved by the steam-plough in removing the deep rooted weeds at comparatively small cost The work done by the steam-plough had been found to be better than hand digging, though a few blades of grass buried in the loose soil at the time of ploughing operations, were seen to come up here and there in the ploughed area and patches of land had been left along the headlands and odd corners of the fields. But for the introduction of the steamplough in his Taluka he did not think that the 750 acres of land would have been cleared last year, though the agriculturists had money or Government were ready to advance Tagai, on account of the scarcity of labour. He hoped that Government would continue their policy of granting Tagai for this steam-plough work. They were delightedly watching the difference in the crops in the ploughed lands as compared with the crops with local tillage.

Another thing that attracted the speaker's attention was the well-boring operations. In this connection he must congratulate the Agricultural Department for introducing Mr. Musto's boring machine. Looking into the Budget figures of the year on irrigation, it was found that the expenditure overlaps the receipts by a little over 13 lakhs, and the provision for the new original works was a little over 18 per cent of the income. While he was glad to express the gratitude of the public for this provision for new works he was obliged to draw the attention of Government to the necessity of making more provision for these works, because the prosperity of the ryot depended greatly upon the improvements to these irrigational works.

The Hon. member then went on to discuss the provision of dispensaries education the abolition of toddy distilleries etc.

MR. M. RAMJI.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said:—

I must congratulate the Government on the increase which is manifested in the expenditure on education and medical establishments. Expenditure for the former was Rs. 18,07,000 in 1899-1900, it rose up to Rs. 41.15.000 in 1905-06 and was Rs. 48,73,000 in 1911-12. It has now gone up to Rs. 1,02,76,000 as estimated for 1914-15. This is a satisfactory increase indeed. Expenditure on the medical establishment was Rs. 29,53,000 in 1899-1900, it was Rs. 25,29,000 in 1905-06, Rs. 24,36,000 in 1911-12. This has now gone up to Rs. 49,05,000 as estimated for 1914-15. I hope I shall not be put down as a pessimist if I observe that there is still a vast scope for an increase in the expediture in both these Departments. The population of this Presidency is 2,70,000,000 and so the average expenditure on education per head is about 6 annas while that for medical establishment is even less, *i.e.*, about 2 annas which means hardly the cost of a prescription for one man. These averages per head of the population for education are far less than those for other countries. England spends on education in general 6s., France 5s. 4d., Germany 4s., Australia 2s. and so on. My Lord, we all deeply appreciate the forward march the Government is taking in the matter of education and sanitation, as evidenced by the Resolutions issued by the Government of India on the subjects. But I may be allowed to point out the high per centage of expenditure for Public Works relatively to their importance in contrast with the expenditure for education and medical establishments. Thus the expenditure for Public Works was Rs. 38,99,000 in 1899-1900, it went up to Rs. 74.43.000 in 1905-06, was Rs. 76.34.000 in 1911-12 and is now estimated for Rs. 1,06.50,000 for 1914-15. It will not be a miss to observe, as pointed out before, that as judged by the standards of other countries the expenditure of this Presidency is extremely small for education. I need not dilate on the action and interaction of education and sanitation and their general relation to the progress of the country as a whole. I hope your Lordship's Government with your usual sympathy with progress will in future still further increase the expenditure on both these Departments.

DR. DE'MONTE.

The Hon, Dr. DeMonte said:—

I desire at the outset to express my cordial congratulations to the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb on the exceedingly lucid and satisfactory financial statement which he has presented to the Council. It is evident that the Presidency is progressing rapidly in all matters affecting the well-being of the people. The expenditure on education has increased from a little over 44 lakhs of rupees in 1908-09 to over 76½ lakhs in the last Revenue year. The amount budgetted under this important head for the current year is well over a crore of rupees. This is a large and striking increase, and every one who has at heart the permanent interests of the Presidency will rejoice that the educational needs of the community are receiving the liberal support of the Imperial as well as of the Provincial Governments.

The expenditure under the head "Medical," has risen from 25½ lakhs in 1908-09, to nearly 30 lakhs last year. The Budget for the current year provides a sum of over 49 lakhs under this head. I should like to make a suggestion here for the consideration of the Hon. the Revenue Member. In 1912-13 as well as last year, the expenditure under Medical fell short of the Budget provision, and one of the reasons assigned for it is the transfer of part of the grants to other heads, chiefly, Civil Works. As a layman, I find it rather difficult to understand why a certain sum of money should be placed against the head of "Medical" in the Budget, only to be transferred to Civil Works or some other head in the revised estimates and the accounts. If the works were primarily designed to meet sanitary or medical requirements, I think they ought to be shown under Medical, so that the public may find out easily what the actual expenditure on this head amounts to. At any rate, this should be indicated in some part of the financial statement, as the lay public cannot be expected to hunt out the details from under a number of heads.

I have gone through the lengthy list of the new items of expenditure provided under the head "Medical" with great interest. I welcome with pleasure Government's explicit declaration of their policy of helping the spread of the benefits of medical relief on modern lines throughout the Presidency. The provision of a grant of Rs. 30,000 for opening new dispensaries is by no means excessive, considering that there are large tracts of country where there are practically no facilities for obtaining medical relief of a modern and scientific kind. As one of the visitors to the Leper Asylum at Matunga, I am gratified at the increased grant in the Budget to this and other leper asylums in this Presidency.

He further remarked from his experience as a Medical man, that the scheme which her Excellency Lady Willingdon had put forward for training the indigenous *dhais* was calculated to operate as a boon and a blessing to thousands of women who were either too poor or too ignorant to resort to trained midwives.

MR. CHINOY.

The Hon. Mr. Chinoy said:—

The discussion on the Financial Statement must at this stage necessarily be academic. The fact that there was not one financial resolution on the Agenda at the March sessions of the Council clearly shows that the Revised Financial Statement is on the whole regarded as satisfactory. On account of the favourable season the revenue during the year has exceeded the estimates, with the result that instead of a balance of Rs. 116 lakhs there is a surplus of Rs. 182 lakhs. The Budget altogether reflects prosperity and progress and the stability of our resources. The growth of our provincial revenue has indeed been encouraging. The year has also been marked by healthy activities. We see signs of life on all hands, as a result of the example of personal service set by your Excellency. The work of the ameliorative agencies has been pushed forward and the two great needs of the Presidency, Education and Sanitation, have received special attention. The dominant feature of the year is that it is a spending year and there are no less than 25 heads in the Budget showing in what directions special activity is practised. I welcome the provision for the enlistment of a highly qualified Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, which was rendered necessary by the enactment of the Indian Companies Act. On the head of Excise, our Finance Member commends the policy of enhancing the duties on country spirits and he points out that the increase of revenue from country spirit was accompanied by a marked and tangible decrease in the consumption of spirits. This is very encouraging indeed but I think care should be taken that cheap and deleterious foreign spirits and liquors are not encouraged at the cost of country liquor. My Lord, the subject which has called for special attention during the year is the improvement of prison conditions with a view to modernise the Jail system as far as possible and to bring it up to modern requirements. The welcome provision of Rs. 20,000 in aid of the Salvation Army Scheme for the reclamation of prisoners, and the formation of the Prisoners' Aid Society for the reclamation of ex-prisoners and to provide means of finding employment for them, which is largely due to your Excellency's initiative, are evidence of your Excellency's Government's desire to bring the Jail administration of this Presidency up to date. I find that there is an increase in the revenue chiefly under earnings of convict gangs and sale proceeds of jail-made goods. I think this increase could not be better spent than on the improvement of the condition of convicts and finding employment for them after their release from jail.

MAHOMEDANS AND HIGH COURT.

Under "Law and Justice" I find a saving on account of the non-ultilisatios of the provision for an additional High Court Judge and his establishment. I understand that the provision for an additional Judge was made in the recommendation of the Chief Justice owing to the accumulation of work and that it was sanctioned by the Government of India. My Lord, I do not ask for any special favour for my community, which most be content to rest on its own ability and fitness; but if these qualifications are found in my co-religionists, I hope I may not be deemed guilty of impropriety, or asking any special favour when I plead that when any vacancy occurs on the Bench, the claims of the Moslem community should not be ignored. My Lord, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not ask for any special consideration. I only wish to emphasise the fact that since the death of the late Mr. Budrudin Tyebji, no Mahomedan has been appointed as a judge of the High Court.

SANITATION AND EDUCATION.

Our programme of sanitation and education would do credit to any Government. The importance of our sanitary works is sufficiently indicated by the provision of 21 lakhs of rupees for its prosecution. While speaking on this head may I plead for the extension of the policy for creating parks and recreation centres in as many towns as possible?

I have no comments to offer on the subject of education expect that it was received its due recognition and the policy of the Government is liberal as it is far-sighted. I only wish to emphasise the fact that the time for starting a women's college is overdue and to say that its early advent will be received with satisfaction by all classes and communities.

Turning to Agriculture upon which the prosperity of the country depends, I think our best congratulations are due to his Excellency the Governor for the great personal interest he has evinced in everything that tends to promote the agricultural prosperity of the Presidency. The item of expenditure which claims special attention is the provision for demonstrating on an extensive scale on the Nira Canal the results proved by experiments, viz., that in the sugar-cane industry the same results can be obtained by using less water and less manure than are used by sugar-cane growers, and for testing the possibility of using tail-water from the Tata Hydro Electric Works for irrigation purposes and the construction of reservoirs on the upper reaches of suitable streams in order to raise the level of the subsoil water in the dryer tracts of the Deccan plateau. The results of the last experiment will be watched with special interest.

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

Before resuming my seat I would ask permission to say a few words on a subject which although not coming strictly within the scope of the Budget debate, yet indirectly comes therein, because it will necessitate a grant from the public revenues. The Government have resumed sole responsibility for the Kennedy Sea Face in Bombay, which the Development Committee has rightly described as one of the finest marine spaces in the world. In Bombay City there is a great need for further open spaces, especially in the vicinity of the crowded areas in the narrow part of the Island known as the Fort. Yet owing to divided counsels and other reasons inadequate use has been made of this magnificent site, which ought to be one of the great playgrounds and places of resort in Bombay. Considerable sums have been spent year after year on patchwork repairs and schemes of partial development. May I now appeal to Government to deal with this valuable area as a whole? I can understand the reluctance of Government to spend any considerable sum of money on works south of Marine Lines, when these may be rendered unnecessary by the reclamation which is contemplated. But that portion of the Sea Face with extends from Marine Lines to Chaupatti cannot be affected by the reclamation, and it is the part which has suffered most from the sea, and which is most affected during the monsoon. Your Excellency, I think it could be shown that the sea face is, if anything, in a worse condition to-day than when it was reclaimed from the old Back Bay Company in the sixties. I hope that Government will now decide to deal with it boldly and comprehensively. The full development of the magnificent possibilities of the Sea Face would add materially both to the healthiness and to the amentities of life in Bombay, and the citizens will indeed be grateful to your Excellency if you can give your personal attention to this project, and putting an end to the policy of temporising repair which has been expensive and unfructuous, make this site generally available to the thousands of people who are in search of air and space.

The Hon. Mr. Kamath referred to the item of two lakhs of rupees provided this year for Education and said that this would be appreciated all over the Presidency. He noticed, however, that while the programme of opening 500 boys' primary schools a year was being steadily pursued, he found that the girls were being neglected. The question, he knew, was a social one, but he urged that the Government should give special inducements and encouragement to female education.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas also spoke briefly, making several suggestions for the consideration of the incoming Finance Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Rodda, touching on the question of education, quoted instances of schools opened and closed within a few months in their villages, and remarked that the agriculturists were not so eager for education. Only a superlative schoolmaster could increase attendance, and superlative schoolmasters were very hard to get. With regard to Female Education, he said the Budget ought to show what had been spent on girls' education, and what had been done to encourage it. Alluding to Sanitation, he said the people of the Presidency were deeply grateful for what had been done by the Government during the last decade.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

MR. KAMAT.

Mr. B. S. Kamat said that with a Budget so carefully framed for every need of the Presidency, it was pleasing to confess that there was hardly any scope for serious dissatisfaction by the most severe critic of Government, unless one were a habitual grumbler.

He would like to ask if it would not be convenient for a list of such of the Finance Committee's recommendations as might have been accepted by Government to be shown in the Revised Financial Statement. He might mention that such a practice was followed by one of the other Provincial Governments.

It was very gratifying to see a provision of Rs. 200,000 for the revision of the Subordinate Revenue establishment below the pay of Rs. 50 and there was also a very small but none the less pleasing new item of Rs. 397 for an increase of remuneration of the village Mahars in the Ratnagiri District. The village mahars all over the Deccan were a hard-working lot although in the lowest rung of the village administration. Now that Government have been pleased to revise the subordinate establishments in the Revenue and the Judicial Departments, and also increased the pay of the schoolmasters it was to be hoped that village Mahars would also attract, in these days of rise in prices, the sympathetic attention of Government regarding remuneration in the district of the Deccan also. The item of 200,000 for the improvement and extension of primary education was undoubtedly satisfactory, and what was still more so was the sound policy of "improve and extend." But it appeared to him that while a steady programme of opening every year about 500 primary schools for boys was being carried out, the girls education was lagging behind, though not of course for any fault of Government. Thus, while the increase in primary schools for boys in 1912 was 560 schools or a rise of 51,424 boys, in the same year the rise in girls primary schools was only 45, or a rise of 5,855 girl pupils. At this rate, in a few years, elementary education would be at a hare and tortoise pace. For some time to come the Department of Education must make special efforts, either by appointmest of suitable inspectresses or by better prospects to even untrained mistresses to stimulate girls' education.

Thh City of Poona would be grateful for the grant of Rs. 80,000 for the proposed new bridge across the river, which would no doubt also serve Kirkee Cantonment. The needs of Poona city, in the interest both of permanent residents as well as of the large number of annual visitors from all parts of the Presidency, were wider roads and town extension. He begged to express a hope

(Continued on page 9.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued from page* 8.)

that Poona city will continue to receive a liberal measure of the bounty, of Government from Sanitary grants.

MR. LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said:—

Before making some suggestions for the consideration of the next year's Finance Committee I beg to refer to the Hon. Mr. Kamat's remarks regarding the closing balances not being shown separately as the new provincial balance of this year and the sums unexpended from special assignments from the Imperial. Pages 18 of Revised Financial Statements gives the figures asked for by my Hon. friend. These figures were amended by the Hon. the Finance Member at the March sessions. The amended figures are Rs. 8,865,000 as the new provincial balance and Rs. 2,898,000 as the unexpended amount from the Imperial grant. I believe this is all that my friend wanted to know. Rupees 50,000 have been provided this year for the increase in the branch of Assistant Collectors and the grant of minimum time-scale for special legal training to I.C.S. Officers. Until the sanction of the Secreary of State is received and the whole scheme submitted to the Council, these figurs should be continued to be shown separately. It is probable that the Public Service Commission may make special recommendations on the subject and until their recommendations are made and incorporated in the Budget these figures should be taken as special expenditure. I have to congratulate the Hon. The Finance Member on the revision of the subordinate revenue service. In his speech at the March sessions the Hon. the Finance Member said that the minimum grade of clerks of Rs. 15 per month was gradually abolished and that the minimum salary will therefore be Rs. 20 per month. May I request the Hon. member to expedite his reform.

The total number of clerks on the salary of Rs. 15 is 705. If a provision of Rs. 42.000 per annum can be made in the next year's Budget all these men will get their promotions immediately. Such a reform in the present time when prices have gone up all round, is very necessary. My friend, the Hon. Dr. DeMonte has expressed his approval of the proposal to create a post of Dean for the Grant Medical College and appoint a full time professor to that post. I cordially support him. Dr. DeMonte, however said that this reform should be carried out in such a way that it should not disturb the harmonious working of the staff. I take this to mean that the senior professors should not be superseded by full time junior professors. If the senior professors are prepared to give up their practice and devote their whole time to raising the status of medical education at the Grants Medical College the Government will I, am sure, not object to appointing the most senior man to the post of Dean. But if they will not give up their practice the cause of Medical education must prevail against that of the claims of the service. The last suggestion I have to make is in support of the Finance Member that agriculture, included co-operation, should be removed from scientific and other minor heads and given a separate heading.

During the last few years the Agricultural Department is doing very useful work and has with the assistance of co-operation, done so much for the improvement of the material condition of the agriculturists that a separate heading should be given to that subject.

If Your Excellency's Government approaches the Government of India with this request there is no reason why it should not be granted:

MR. UPASANI.

Prior to the Council reassembling after luncheon the members were pholtographed.

On the budget debate being resumed Mr. Upasani spoke. He touched on the question of education and quoted the report on the moral and material progress of India to show that in the matter of schools generally Bombay stood almost at the lowest as compared with other provinces of India. It was, he said, a matter for congratulation that a larger grant had been made for education this year than in previous years, but he hoped that there would be still higher grants in coming years. He also pleaded for better educational facilities than had been hitherto given.

Mr. G. K. Parekh followed and spoke of the increases of revenue and expenditure under various heads during the past decade. He gave figures to show that increases of revenue had been accompanied by increases of expenditure in a manner which suggested extravagant administration.

SIR P. MEHTA.

HISTORY OF KENNEDY SEA FACE.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that he had no intention of taking part in this debate and would not have done so, but for the kind offices of his friend Mr. Godbole. That gentleman, considered it scandalous that the money of the poor people of the mofussil should be spent on work like reclamation in Bombay. As a rule Mr. Godbole was extremely well informed on subjects, but he was afraid that on this occasion he was greviously mistaken. If he had looked up the history of this Kennedy Sea Face he would not have said what he had done. Leaving aside altogether the hackneyed way in which comparisons are made between the city and the mofussil and statements made about benefitting the city at the expense of the mofussil, he would ask Mr. Godbole to look at the literature of the question of the Kennedy Sea Face and he would find how grievously had been mistaken in the complaint he had made. Did he know how the Government acquired the Kennedy Sea Face and with whose money all that space had been reclaimed from the sea. He would know that if he would read the history of that famous Back Bay Company which had been written upon so very graphically by his friend, Mr. Dinshaw Wacha. The Company was formed for the reclamation of land from the sea and large deposits of money made and spent. Then when the mania burst and the company went into liquidation the Government not only kept all those deposits but forfeited the piece of land which had been reclaimed. At whose cost? not at the cost of the labourers of the mofussil but of the citizens of Bombay. That was the history of the acquisition of the Kennedy Sea Face by the Government. In that Council he had previously complained that the Government having taken over all this land reclaimed by the citizens of Bombay upon which lakhs of money had been spent by those citizens, had not done what it should have done in regard to it. The Government had now got the land and it was the duty of the Government to spend a very much larger amount of money in puttin all that sea face in order. This sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was nothing compared to all the money pocketed by the Government. Mr. Godbole if he looked into the question, would find there was no reason to urge that Bombay or the Bombay Municipality should undertake this work themselves.

MR. MILLET.

The Hon. Mr. Millet replied to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Rodda regarding certain items of expenditure referred to in the Budget and said that the policy of the Bombay Government was to develop the sources of the country and to increase its revenue. If the Hon. Member went through the figures in the Budget during the past years he would find that the increase of expenditure was justified by an increase of revenue. The increase of expenditure was due to the making of new roads and increasing the pay of servants.

MR. W. H. SHARP.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp observed that the subject of education had been discussed by many speakers and the part of the subject which had perhaps attracted most attention, was the education of girls. Mr. Rodda complained that he could not find out from the Budget how much was spent on the education of boys and girls. It might not be given in the Budget, but it was in the annual report of Public Instruction. During the current year he was glad to say one step forward had been taken by the appointment of an Inspectress of Girls school's in the Canares districts. He hoped that the appointment would be sanctioned by the Government of India to whom the matter had been referred.

Speaking on education generally Mr. Sharp referred to the grant from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay for building schools and other educational purposes, and said it had not been possible to spend all money granted to them. Of the total grant of 73 lakhs only 25 lakhs had been spent, but work was proceeding and in time the whole of this money woud be expended. He was sorry to hear from Mr. Upasani that in the matter of education Bombay was behind other Presidencies. He had compared the number of schools in the Bombay Presidency with those in other presidencies, but he had omitted to tell them the difference in population and the conditions existing in other places which were very necessary factors. He did not think Mr. Upasani had proved his statement that Bombay was behind other presidencies.

The Hon. Mr. Vishandass then spoke of one or two matters affecting his city, Karachi.

SIR EBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla observed that some years ago a scheme was sanctioned for the construction of primary schools in Bombay to cost ten lakhs of rupees, half of which was to be contributed by the Government and the other half to be provided by the Corporation. At it had now been admitted by a responsible officer of the Government that some time must necessarily elapse before these buildings would be constructed, no blame, he thought, could be attached to the Municipality for not having spent the whole of this sum within the time that had passed since the scheme was sanctioned especially in the city of Bombay where **the difficulty was enhanced by lack of suitable building sites. Recently the Municipality** found that Government of India had given 12 lakhs as special grant for building **primary schools and the Bombay Corporation** made a representation asking the Government of Bombay to allot a reasonable proportion of the Government of India's grant for **construction to the city but the reply of Government of Bombay to allot a reasonable proportion of the Government of India's grant for construction to the city but the reply of Government appeared to be quite contrary to the admission made by the Director of Public Instruction just now. They were told that as they had not spent the previous grant they had no claim for anything** further from hounties of the Government of India. That reply was resented by the Corporation, and in view of the admission just made, there was no justification for it. He **hoped that now Government would reconsider** the allotment of this special grant and **that the share of not Bombay would be lost sight of. Referring to the Kennedy Sea** Face, he said that Sir Pherozashah had omitted to add that the Kennedy Sea Face rested on the Government and was the property of Government and therefore it was their obvious duty to keep it in good and decent order; that money had been provided for the improvement of property belonging to and vested in Government and the citizens of Bombay had contended that the manner in which the Kennedy Sea Face had been looked after in the past was not satisfactory. He submitted that this grant of two and half lakhs would be hardly sufficient to convert that beautiful piece of ground, which could be made a most attractive feature of the city, and larger sums still would have to be spent before the area was made as attractive as it should be made.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi and the Hon. Mr. Rahuddin Ahmed both spoke advocating the building of additional training colleges for teachers.

SURGEON-GENERAL LYONS.

Surgeon General Lyons observed, in regard to the remark from one of the speakers who had advocated dispensaries for small villages, that the people in small villages could not be educated to use medicines. Sometimes it took two years to be educated to the use of medicines, sometimes it took two years to induce villagers o use medicines. Referring to the education of midwives he said, he had been interested in this subject ever since he had been in India and he now thought a great deal of good would not come from spending much money on midwives Most of them were midwives by heredity and they were mostly very ignorant women. Schemes for the education of midwives were being carried out in different parts of India, and he did not think they had progressed very well. He advocated the distribution in country districts of trained nurses.

SIR RICHARD LAMB.

Sir Richard Lamb-in in winding up the debate referred seriatim to most of the matters raised by previous speakers. Mr. Godbole he said had made out that the labouring classes lived and worked under bad conditions. He could not agree with him there, because, he gathered from various sources that the labouring classes in this country were very well off indeed. He understood that at present all employers of labour found it difficult to get sufficient labour, the result was that now-a-days labourers were getting high wages, much higher than they got five years ago, and very much higher than ten years ago. The more wages these labourers got, the less work they would do, for as soon as they got a little money they returned to their homes and took a holiday. What applied to the general labourer applied also to agriculture, and agriculture was suffering just the same as other industries. In the Public Works Department they found that the labourers would work until they had a little money, then took a holiday and came back when they wanted to earn more money. At the Tata Works exactly the same thing was taking place. He did not therefore think it was right for Mr. Godbole to come there and talk to them about poor labouring classes. Mr. Godbole also criticised the decision of Government to erect bungalows for its officers and he could not agree with him there. It was not correct to say they were building bungalows in competition with private people. They were doing so because they could not get them otherwise. Regarding the Kennedy Sea Face, he said sometime ago Government hands over this valuable property to the Bombay Improvement Trust, but so valuable was it, that the Trust begged Government to take it back, so now it was again in possession of Government although it was more the property of the people of Bombay than of Government. It was no good to Government as it did not bring in any revenue and the only thing that Government gained was a heavy responsibility. It had cost a lot of money and would cost a lot more before it was made sound against the sea. He was glad to hear from speakers of the success of the steam plough in the Deccan and he ought to say that in view of this success Government contemplated procuring another steam plough to be used in Gujarat. On the question of income-tax Sir Richard said, the new system which the Collector in Bombay had introduced had improved the carrying out of that work and they had decided to depute him from time to time to assist collectors of income-tax cutside the City of Bombay. Sir Richard Lamb continuing said, he took exception to Mr. Pareikh's remark that toddy was an innocuous drunk. If taken in moderation it was, but drunk to excess it was intoxicating. Answering another point raised by one of the other speakers he said, they had made urgent representations to the Government of India to reinforce their architectural department, but so far had only received a rebuff. They proposed to write to the Government of India again on the subject and he hoped their efforts to obtain a sufficient staff of architects would be successful.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor concluded the debate and the sitting with a short speech. He said after the convincing reply of his colleague Sir Richard Lamb to the various points by various members he thought Hon. members would agree that it would be sheer waste of time to amplify the speech his Hon. colleague had made. He considered himself fortunate as President of that Council and as Governor of the Presidency to come here as he did last year when the budget was being discussed not to assist his colleague in repelling the severe and caustic criticisms but to assist him in sharing the congratulations on an excellent budget due to an excellent season. He had listened to the discussion with great interest. There had been many points raised on Education, Sanitation, Public Works and Agriculture, and they might rest perfectly sure that all the questions they had raised would be very carefully considered. The only point to which he wished to refer related to the department for which he was particularly responsible. His friend Mr. Belvi said it was quite unnecessary to build bungalows for Collectors in Belgaum on the grounds that there were quite enough bungalows there, and that they were quite comfortable bungalows. He had been to Belgaum and there met the son of a Ruling Chief in the Bombay Presidency who was learning revenue work in Belgaum and had been there for some months, but was getting restless because he could not get a decent bungalow to which to bring his family. Very shortly afterwards he left Belgaum to join his wife in his father's State. While at Belgaum, His Excellency proceeded, he went to tea at the Collector's Bungalow in the Fort. A thunderstorm broke out suddenly and the drawing room was flooded and when he returned he spoke to Sir Richard Lamb urging the building of a bungalow for the Collector of Belgaum.

The Council then adjourned till 11-30 this morning.

SUICIDE OF BOMBAY FIRM'S SUB-AGENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 27.

A distressing tragedy was discovered yesterday in Messrs. Ralli Brothers' goods shed, where a well-known young Parsee subagent named D. N. Dadachanji, was found shot through the head with a revolver in his hand. An enquiry revealed that, deceased was supposed to be depressed at being transferred to Tanjane. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was recorded.

BOMBAY BUDGET.

REVISED STATEMENT 1914-1915.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS OVER 90 LAKHS.

The following is the Revised Financial Statement for 1914-15, which was introduced to the Council yesterday by Sir Richard Lamb:—

The current year's budget estimates of Provincial revenue and expenditure embodied in the Revised Financial Statement for 1914-15, as modified by the memorandum issued from the Financial Department on 11th March, 1914, have been finally accepted by the Government of India without any modification. The figures (in thousands of rupees) stand as shown in the following table:—

	1913-14. Budget.	1913-14. Revised.	1914-15. Budget.
Opening balance	1,68,05	1,79,75	1,82,01
Revenue	7,35,59	7,70,73	7,58,92
Expenditure	7,87,14	7,68,47	8,23,30
Closing balance	1,16,50	1,82,01	1,17,63

2. The details of the land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions and arrears for the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 given in paragraph 10 of the Revised Financial Statement for 1914-15 have undergone some changes in view of later information supplied by district officers. The revised figures are:—

	1913-14. Revised.		1914-15. Budget.	
Outstanding balance	96,01		50,06	
Demand	4,29,79		4,35,96	
		5,25,80		4,86,02
Collections	4,60,15		4,43,25	
Remissions	15,59		9,20	
		4,75,74		4,52,45
Balance: Suspensions	30,50		13,39	
Do. Arrears	19,56		20,18	
		50,06		33,57

3. The expenditure in the Public Works Department is now distributed as follows:—

(i) Original Works	51,20
(ii) Repairs	21,30
(iii) Establishment	15,00
(iv) Tools and plant	2,50
Total	90,00

The provision of 51,20 for "Original Works" is made up of 30,82 for works in progress, 10,68 for new major works, 7,50 for minor works and 2,20 for reserve.

The grants of 10 and more in each case for major works in progress will be spent chiefly on—

(i) Buildings at Nawabshah (1,05), Central Offices, Poona (91), electric installation at Government House, Mahableshwar (88), distillery at Khanapur (50), additional bed-room and staircase at Government House, Ganeshkhind (24), mamlatdars' kacheris at Honawar (24) and Mangaon (20), new mukhtiarkar's kacheri at Mirokhan (20), Gujarat survey record office at Ahmedabad (15), compound wall for the Revenue and Judicial buildings at Hyderabad (14), treasury room and office at Alibag (12), and excise lock-up at Bombay (10);

(ii) Hostel for the Northcote High School at Sholapur (49), new high school at Nasik (40), and agricultural college and hostel at Poona (27);

(iii) New Small Cause Court, Bombay (2,00), temporary Small Cause Court, Girgaon, Bombay (45), bungalow for the Judicial Commissioner of Sind at Karachi (35), Subordinate Judge's Court at Alibag (20), and new courthouses at Songad (15) and Mirpur Khas (10);

(iv) Certain works at the House of Correction, Bombay (20), prison at Hindalgi (20), and compound wall round the District Prison, Dharwar (14);

(v) Head-quarter police lines at Sholapur (40) and Karachi (35), police lines at Sanghar (36), Umarkot (36), Matiari (25), Shahadadpur (22), Jakhrao (19), Bandra (17), Mirpur Sakro (13), Mehrabpur (12), Shikarpur (10), Mandvi (10), Rander (10) and Bagalkot (10), additions and alterations to the head-quarter police lines at Bijapur (30), new police lines and sub-inspector's quarters at Sirsi (22), buildings for the head-quarter police at Thana (20), quarters for the railway police at Asarwa (17), and conversion of the head-quarter police lines into quarters for the city police at Broach (10);

(vi) Additions and alterations to the old Government House, Parel, to render it suitable for the accommodation of the Bacteriological Laboratory (80), King Edward Memorial Hospital at Sholapur (50), bungalow for the Civil Surgeon at Sholapur (12), and school for training midwives and nurses at the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary at Ahmedabad (12);

(vii) Temporary Central Press building on the Kennedy sea face (31), buildings for the new Public Works district at Alibag (30), and Executive Engineer's bungalow at Sholapur (14);

(viii) Bridges at Mahuli (1,50), on the Thana creek (50), Mugutkhan—Hubli (42), over the Kalyan creek (37), at Kamatgi (20) and at Aminhalli (16), roads from Indapur to Sangola (1,00), from Savalvihir to Chas (50), from Pimpalner to Shelbari (33), from Lakh station to Karegaon and thence to Belpimpalgaon (30), from Bhatkal to Mysore Frontier (25), from Vihigaon to Khodala (22), from Mandvi to Deogad (20) and from Deolali to Belapur town (10), improvements to the Khandesh-Nizam Frontier road (70), Sholapur-Akalkot road (19), Poona-Karakwasla road (17) and Dhulia Bhusawal road (12), diversion of the Bombay-Agra road near Kurla (36), improving and metalling the Malharpeth-Pandharpur road (30), Kalyan-Shil road (28), bridging the Poona-Sholapur road (20) and the nallas on Mahad-Nagothana road (20), Uran-Jasai road (20), causeways over the Tapti near Bhusaval (20) and at Hingangaon (17), crossing at Chehadi (14), Sadra-Dabhoda road (10), dips on Hatkamba-Poladpur road (10) and on Pali-Phonda road (10), water-ways between Hingangaon and Temburni (10), and widening the Bombay-Agra road between Thana and Kurla (10); and

(ix) Kennedy sea face improvements, Bombay (2,50), and Visapur Tank (20).

Among the new major works the most important are—

(i) Acquisition of bungalows Nos. 5 and 18, Queen's Gardens, Poona, (65), acquisition of additional land and bungalows near, and sewerage in the compound of, the new Central offices, Poona (60), revenue offices at Satara (25), bonded warehouses at Bassein (21) and Bardoli (14), civil buildings at Karachi (20), mamlatdar's kacheri at Balsad (20), bungalows for the Assistant Collector at Ahmednagar (20), and for the Collector of Belgaum (10);

(ii) Buildings for the Judicial Department at Larkana (46), record room for the District Court, Dharwar (28), bungalows for the District Judges at Sholapur (25), Dhulia (20) and Bijapur (10), and court-house at Dahiwadi (10);

(iii) Jail at Andheri (1,00);

(iv) Railway police lines at Dadar (50), police buildings at Mirpur Khas (22), police lines at Jherruck (19), Larkana (17) and Kingri (17), additions and alterations to the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona (15), and rural police lines at Karachi (12);

(v) Out-patients dispensary at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay (50), Chemical Analyser's Laboratory, Bombay (20), bungalows for the Director of Vaccine Depot, Belgaum (20) and the Civil Surgeon, Dhulia (19), electric installation at the Grant Medical College (13), and purchase of a bungalow for the nurses at the Civil Hospital, Dharwar (12);

(vi) Alterations to the Government Central Press (50), new press and quarters at Yeravda (50), workshop near the Agricultural College Poona, for training agriculturists in the use of the oil-engines and pump (11);

(vii) Bridge over the Tapti on the Bombay-Agra road (50); and

(viii) Working boring plant for the Sanitary Engineer (60).

PATIALA STATE PROSECUTION.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE EXPLAINS THE SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 27.

The Patiala Durbar has issued a press communique saying that the proceedings that have been started against two individuals in the state for indulging for communique saying that proceedings that have been started against two individuals in grossly indecent and highly inflamatory remarks in an open publication are of an ordinary nature against them for their personal action and in no sence it is a prosecution of the Arya Samaj as such and that similar action would have been taken against the follower of any religion within the jurisdiction of the State.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 27.

Captain W. E. Maplen, West Riding Regiment, is appointed as a company commander in the 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles, in the East African Protectorate.

Lieutenant A. F. Lambert, 9th Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Secunderabad, is posted to the Home establishment from 16th September.

Lieutenant-Colonel Somersett, 48th Pioneers, is permitted to reside out of India on completing the tenure of command of that regiment.

Major Geddes, 64th Pioneers, is permitted to retire from 16th August next.

The following officers on the Indian establishment have been selected for the gunnery staff course at Home on 26th September:—Captain Taylor, Royal Horse Artillery, Captains Bedwell and Hunt, Royal Field Artillery and Captain Edwards Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain J. A. Ballard, 10th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Barrackpore, is permitted to retire.

Riding Master Bastyan, Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut, is posted to the Home establishment, he will be replaced by Riding Master Dann from Home.

Lieutenant C. P. Trevor, 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, has been appointed to the Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Brigadier-General W. G. Hamilton, D.S.O., commanding the Southern Brigade, arrived in Madras os the 27th inst. from Wellington asd inspected Fort St. George.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

Sir James Meston, Sir Harcourt Butler, and Mr. Sharp had an informal interview yesterday with the Maharaja of Durbhanga, Dr. Sunder Lal and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in connection with the proposed Hindu University. Subsequently the Maharaja of Durbhanga presided over an informal local meeting whereat it was decided to call a formal meeting of the University Committee to consider terms of Sir Harcourt Butler's recent letter to the Maharaja.

Sir James Meston, Sir Harcourt Butler, Mr. Sharp and the Maharaja of Durbhanga to-day visited Benares to inspect several sites proposed for the University.

POLICE CERTIFICATES FOR GOVT. CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The following appears in the "Sind Gazette":—"While heretofore clerks seeking service in government employ in India were taken on provided they had the necessary qualifications without having to undergo an inquisition, a new condition has now been introduced that no clerk may be employed in any government department without a police certificate as to genoral good conduct or an assurance that nothing is known against him."

One is shocked at the extraordinary rule promulgated by the local Government. I have not had the good fortune to read the text of the rule to which the "Sind Gazette" refers. One is at a loss to understand the reasons which have led the local Government to have recourse to this Russianized rule. One who is aware of the abuses of the Police department knows what this rule means to the public at large. It will create discontent and agitation. It will increase the cleavage already existing between the police and the people. It will leave the people at the mercy of the Police department. It seems strange to me that the public as well as the Press have not taken any note of it. I appeal to the Press and the public to agitate for its withdrawl.—Yours etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

July 27.

Sir Harcourt Butler returns direct from Benares to Simla leaving again on the 25th August on tour. His dates therefore are Bhopal 6th to 8th, Poona 13th, Bombay 14th, Bankipore 16th to 18th, Calcutta 19th to 24th Simla 26th.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

European and Eurasian.

"Capital."—At the last census Government decided to try to please the Eurasian by calling him an Anglo-Indian. No more effectual method could have been adopted of changing the name of the Eurasian community, but in doing this Government rendered useless the accurate and useful word Eurasian and deprived the European community of a suitable name. The word Anglo-Indian, was applied specially to the European at home who had been in India and there is now no word to properly describe him. In thus mutilating the English language Government took a liberty that no power which has been granted them can justify. As a result where two useful comprehensible words existed there remains one ambiguous one. The writer using the word Anglo-Indian has to add after it "new style" or "old style" in order to make himself clear. The Government who have committed this mischief ought to remedy it by supplying a new name for the Anglo-Indian of former days. We have official announcements nowadays dealing with such trifling matters as to when a policeman should be given a chair and other insignificant matters, a proclamation would not be out of place setting forth a name for a great community of sojourness in this land from over the seas, who for many generations had a name and are now nameless

The Government's Mistake.

"The Manchester Guardian":—The rejection by the Lords of the India Council Bill will be a great disappointment to Indians, for it would have given them the right of having two members on the Secretary's Council, and these members would, indirectly at all events, have been chosen by popular election. It was a great pity that the Government should have coupled with this reform proposals which whatever there is to be said for them, would have had the effect of diminishing the importance of the Council. The whole of the opposition to the Bill in the Lords has arisen out of these subsidiary proposals, and in our opinion the Government, knowing that the whole Bill could not be carried in the face of that opposition, should have saved what it could and jettisoned the rest. It is too late now, but we are not disposed to lay the whole blame for the disappointment of the Indians on the shoulders of the Opposition. Theoretically, the really sovereign power in India is the British House of Commons, but its indifference to Indian subjects has been notorious for many years. The one working check on the bureaucratic Government of India would be the Council of India, with a leaven, such as the first clause of the rejected Bill would have given it, of representative Indian opinion. To mix up this great reform with provisions for the easing of the Secretary of India's administrative work was a very great mistake, even if the arguments for these provisions were twice as strong as they in fact were.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

Great Surprise	J. Clark.
Golden Sun	W. Huxley.
Cigar	Randall.
Mercutio	Jelliss
Jarnac Second	H. Jones.
Guntock	Scourse.
Prevoyant	Hobbs.
Radiant	Fox.
Jameson	Spear.
Poor Boy	Walter Griggs.
Cuthbert	Robbins.
Lord Annandale	Donoghue.
By George	Piper.
Wise Symon	R. Stokes.
Neville Holt	Cooper.
Siller	McKenna.
Castellan	Prout.
Flying Orb	Moylan.
Quixtus	Plant.
Better Still	Ledson.
Lonely Lady	K. Robertson.
Georgette	Brace
Starboard Light	Dick.
Voldy	Collis.
Roseville	Saunders.

LATEST BETTING.

Ten to one against By George!; hundred to nine Castelland and Lord Annandale; hundred to eight Jameson and Jarnac II, hundred to six Voldy. 25 to one Radiant.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

GOVERNMENT INVITE OPINIONS.

SIMLA, July 27.

The Government of India have sent out a circular of invitation to the local Governments and other public bodies for opinions by 15th October next on the recommendations of the recent Royal Indian Finance and Currency commission including the question of the desirability of establishing a gold mint in India.

SANJ VARTAMAN DEFAMATION CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 27.

The hearing of the Parsi defamation case of S. Cowasjee vs. the editor, printer, and publisher of the "Sanj Vartman" has been adjourned to August 14th. At present the complainant is still under cross-examination.

HIGH COURT

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSION.

THE VELLARD CASE.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

The trial of Albert Price and William James Donohue, Europeans, who are committed to the Sessions by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on charges of having committed the offences of (1) extortion, under Section 388, of the Penal Code and of (2) personation as a public servant, under Section 170, of the Penal Code, and (3) of abetting each other began on Monday morning, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward and a common jury.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs Leonard Baines (Foreman), Arthur G. Holmes, W. Broadbent, Sydney G. Bannister, W. Dixon, Sylvester Frank Dias, J. L. Hamilton, Anthony Jones Manes, and Frederic John Simpkins.

Mr. Kemp for the first accused asked for a mixed jury under Section 450 of the Criminal Procedure Code. His Lordship agreed.

Mr Binning instructed by Inspector Morris appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. K. Kemp, instructed by Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the first acsed.

The second accused was not defended.

CASE FOR THE CROWN.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution which have already been reported were then stated by Mr. Binning in his opening address.

He said that the accused were charged that they, between the 27th June, 1914, and the 4th July, did commit extortion by putting one Jamsetji Merwanji Tabak in fear of having committed an offence; that they between the same dates did represent themselves to the complainant that they were public officers and threatened to take the said Tabak to the police station, and that they abetted each other in respect of the above offences.

The evidence on behalf of the prosecution was then recorded.

THE PARSI'S STORY.

The first witness or the prosecution was Jamsetji Merwanji Tabak. In his examination-in-chief the witness stated that now he was out of employment. Before that he was employed as a dyer and bleacher at the Globe Mills. He lived at Tardeo with his family. He knew William Jones. He met him about ten years ago or so. Ten years ago he happened to meet him accidentally in the Fort, while both of them were passing on the same road. During the ten years, he had not met him. On the 17th of June witness met him in a tram-car. He had a general conversation for about three minutes and a half, when Jones left the tram. Witness got a letter from Jones on or about the 23rd instant or 24th instant. In the letter Jones had asked him to meet **him at the Victoria Gardens on the 27th June at 5-30 p.m. Witness went there on that** day. He went there with the object of getting some information about his employment. They remained there about a quarter of an hour and Jones proposed a drive down to the Vellard. Jones said that it was very hot and they should go there. Up to that time there was no suggestion of an indecent offence between them. They drove **down to the Kumballa Hill end of the Villard. It was raining and the hood was up. A quarter of an hour afterwards Jones sent the gharrywalla** to fetch af packet of cigarettes. Witness said that he did not smoke. The gharrywalla returned after three minutes. Meanwhile Jones took off his coat in spite of witness's asking him not to do so, as it would not look decent to take off his coat at that time.

"UP TO SOME MISCHIEF."

At that time he saw the accused strolling up and down. He had never seen the accused before. The gharrywalla was again sent to fetch some eatables. The gharrywalla went and did not return for a long time. The sun was still up. It was then 6-30 p.m. In the meantime the first accused approached the carriage and asked for a light from the witness. Before witness replied to him, he said, "you are up to some mischief" here. At that time his clothes were in proper order. Thereupon the first accused called out to the second accused, saying "Bryant, Bryant, come here." Accused No. 1 asked witness whether he knew him (i.e., accused No. 1.). Thereupon he produced a card bearing "George Bolton, Detective, Bombay and London." Then he introduced him to accused No. 2 as Mr. Bryant, Inspector, Bombay Police, stationed at Parsi Statue. In the meantime he got out of the gharry; Jones also got out. Then accused No. 2 asked witness to sit in the carriage. The gharrywalla came back without bringing anything. Witness asked accused No. 2 what he wanted. He said witness was caught in the attempt of doing an unnatural offence. They forced the witness into the carriage and told the gharrywalla to drive to the Bori Bunder Police station. Witness became alarmed, as he took these accused to be police officers. Four of them then drove away in a gharry. The accused said that they would take him to the police officers and would not let him go unless witness came to terms. Accused No. 1 made this offer and accused No. 2 joined in the demand. He knew the gravity of the charge. Accused No. 1 said: "You must give a document in writing as suggested by us and on getting the document, we will allow you to go." Accused No. 2 told the gharrywalla to drive to an Irani's shop, known as "Persian Bakery." There they made him write out a document stating "this is to certify that I was caught in the attempt of an unnatural act by Inspector Bryant and Detective George Bolton." Witness wrote out the document and signed "James Dobac." The first letter he received from Jones was addressed to him as "James Dobac." A similar document was also taken from Jones The accused took drinks and made witness pay for them. Then all proceeded on foot towards Grant Road Corner. Accused No. 1 asked him for Rs. 700, to square the matter. Then after having a short conversation between themselves, the accused came down to Rs. 400 in exchange for the documents. The witness handed two of the charms on his watch chain to the second accused. Both the accused then asked him to bring a sum of Rs. 400, next morning to Sankli Street, witness went there and saw the accused waiting for him. They drove him in a gharry to the Victoria Gardens. He gave 12 sovereigns to the first accused. The first accused refused to take the money saying that he was to go to Delhi, the next day and would be back on Thursday. So he gave the sovereigns to the second accused. The first accused refused to give him the document saying "I must have a like amount, then I will give you the document." Both the accused asked him to see them on the 4th July at the Victoria Gardens. They they drove away.

A MARRIED MAN.

Two or three days after he went to the Crawford Market head police station. He shewed the card to Mr. Sullivan and gave a complaint in writing. He then asked Mr. Sullivan for assistance. On July 4th, witness went to the Crawford Market police station and took with him currency notes as instructed by Mr. Morris. Witness then described at length how the accused came there and were arrested by the police. Witness was a married man.

In his cross-examination witness stated that Jones was also a married man. He could not remember how he became acquainted with Jones ten years ago He immediately destroyed Jones's letter. Witness said that he was very punctual and always returned home before 8 p.m., as he was not allowed by his father to remain out after 8 p m. It was raining that day (27th June). That was why the hood was put up.

In cross-examination by the second accused, witness stated that when they got in to the carriage it was not dark. When the accused approached the gharry witness was sitting. The first accused put his head into the gharry. Witness remonstrated with the first accused. Jones was crying because he was pretending. Superintendent Sullivan gave formal evidence to the effect that the Parsi did make a complaint to him and handed to him the card, about three or four days before the accused were arrested.

ARRANGING A PLOT.

William Jones was the next witness for the prosecution. In his examination-in-chief he said that he had just been dismissed from the Railway Times Press. He knew the first accused for about three months. He was 26 years of age. He met the first accused casually. He met once or twice in an Irani's shop. The second accused was his brother-in-law. He knew the Parsi Tabak about 13 years ago. He met the Parsi on Hornby Road at that time, witness ceased to meet him as he had been away to Colombo for many years. On the 23rd June, Tabak came to witness's house. Tabak sat down for 15 minutes and nothing happened. The third time he came, Tabak made him an indecent proposal. Witness asked him if he was mad and told him that he was a married man. Then he said that he was only fooling. It was the same day that the Parsi asked him (witness) to write a letter to him saying that his wife would not allow him (Parsi) to come out unless there was some such letter. The Parsi dictated a letter to him and the witness wrote a letter to the effect that as he wanted to see him about some employment, the Parsi should meet him at the Press, on Friday night. Witness told the first accused that the Parsi had made him such a proposal. The first accused said that he would teach the Parsi, a lesson and make him pay for it. Then the first accused asked witness to print the cards. He said that he would arrange a plot and that he wanted a witness. The witness was his brother-in-law the second accused. The first accused took the second accused and told him he would tell him in the *gharry* as to why he wanted him. It was not arranged that the second accused was to be called by any particular name. Before they left for the Victoria Gardens, the first accused suggested that witness should give a signal and then they should proceed to the Vellard and then another signal was to be given and the accused to come up to the gharry and catch them. The Parsi asked witness to remove his coat as it was damp at the sleeves.

Witness then described what happened after the accused came up to the gharry. The part of taking a confession from the Parsi was previously arranged. The Parsi offered Rs. 100 to square up the matter. Witness did not remember how the Parsi came to make this offer. Out of the 12 sovereigns, witness was given 3, the second accused 3 and the first accused kept the balance. Witness mistursted the two accused. He thought they had got more and he did not get his share. Hence it was that he wrote a letter to the Parsi asking him to meet him with a view to ascertain from him how much he had paid.

In his cross-examination he stated that he never arranged this plot. The first accused arranged the whole plot. The first accused said that as witness was working in the Press, he had better get the cards printed.

The case is proceeding.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CO-WIDOWS AT VARIANCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

BHAGUBAI *v.* KASHIBAI AND ORS.

This was a notice of motion by the plaintiff that the first defendant be ordered to hand over possession to the Receiver of Sitaram Luxmon's estate of certain portions of the family house of the late Sitaram Luxman, situated at New Nagpada.

The deceased Sitaram Luxmon had during his life-time kept a temple in a portion of the said house. In another portion of the said house the deceased had during his life-time carried on a charitable school. The schoolmaster was the 'pujari' of the temple. After Sitaram's death, the plaintiff, one of his widows, filed a suit for the administration of the estate of the deceased; and a Receiver was appointed by the Court of the said estate in August, 1913. The plaintiff now alleged that the first defendant who was the co-widow of the plaintiff, had locked up the room in which the school was carried on and the school had been closed. The school-master and Pujari had not been paid his wages or a long-time. The terrace-roof of the room which the school used to be carried on was leaking. The first defendant was also alleged to be misappropriating the rents of two rooms situated in the said portion of the family house. The Receiver had asked to be placed in possession, but the first defendant had refused to part with possession. The plaintiff alleged that that part of the property was admittedly badly in need of repair and it was necessary to put it in repair and that could only be done by the Receiver.

The first defendant contended that the temple was a public charity. The public had a right of access to it. In fact the deceased had rebuilt an old temple which had existed on the site before the deceased leased the plot from the Improvement Trust The Advocate-General was therefore the only person who could interfere with the defendant's management, if it was improper. The school had to be closed because the walls were dangerously cracked. She said that she had been managing the temple and the school ever since Sitaram's death and had kept proper accounts of the rents of the two rooms received by her.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Desai appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Bahadurji, appeared for the third defendant, the grandson of the deceased.

His Lordship discharged the notice and remarked that it was desirable that the management should remain with a member of the family . There was no evidence of mismanagement on the first defendant's part. Costs were made costs in the cause,

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co.

Attorneys for the first defendants:—Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan.

Attorneys for the third defendants:—Unwalla, Pherozeshaw and Papa.

TRANSFERRED TO INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

LALJI THAKERSEY *v.* TRIGUMDAS DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY AND OTHERS.

This was a notice of motion by the applicant, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the Official Liquidator of the Lukhimidas Khimji Mills, that under section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, the proceedings in the suit be transfered to the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Desai appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiff.

The suit was a suit for the administration of the estate of the late Dwarkadas Dharamsey filed by one of his creditors. The applicant had a claim of Rs. 19 lakhs against the estate of Dwarkadas Dharmsey. In enforcement of the said claim he had sought to attach certain property at Bhandarwada, belonging to the deceased and also other property, being the monies recovered on the policy of Dwarkadas. These were in the possession of one Mulraj Khatau. The applicant contended that the transfer of these properties to Mulraj and other transactions of Dwarkadas were liable to be questioned and set aside under section 55 and section 56, of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. It was therefore necessary that the estate should be administered by the Insolvency Court.

His Lordship made the order transferring the proceedings to the Insolvency Court. All proceedings taken and orders made hitherto were to stand.

Attorneys for the applicant:—Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Captain and Vaidya.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED DEFILING OF A "KUND."

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

KING-EMPEROR *v.* HIRAMAN DHONDI MOCHI.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was a reference made to the High Court, under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code, by the District Magistrate of Nasik, Mr. J. H. Garrett, with a recommendation that the convictions and sentences awarded by the Second Class Magistrate of Kalwan, Mr. L. S. Potnis, should be quashed.

The Government Pleader, Mr. S. S. Patkar, appeared to support the District Magistrate.

The accused was charged, under sections 295 and 419, I.P.C., with defiling a sacred place viz a *kund* of sacred water with intent to insult the religion of high caste Hindus and of cheating by personating himself as a Kachi (Fruit seller) though he was a Mochi (shoemaker). He was found guilty of both the offences by the second class Magistrate and fined Rs. 25 for each of the offences or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 15 days for each of the offences.

The District Magistrate was of opinion that both the convictions were bad in law. He said: "First as to the conviction under section 295, the *kund* is not an object held sacred by any class of persons within the meaning of this section. The word object must be interpreted in a much stricter sense. If the Magistrate's interpretation were accepted even a river like the Ganges would come under this section. Again the mere drawing of water cannot be regarded as an act done with the intention of insulting the religion of any class of persons or with the knowledge that any class of persons is likely to consider the act an insult to their religion. Secondly, as to the charge of cheating, the only act consists in a false statement by the accused that he was a *Kachi* and not a *Mochi*. It has not been proved that any person was in consequence of his being deceived induced to do or omit to do if he were not so deceived. Nor is it proved that the said act or omission caused harm to the person deceived."

Their Lordships held that the findings recorded by the trial Court were not sufficient to justify the conviction of the accused under the section. Their Lordships therefore set aside the conviction and sentence and directed that fines, if paid, should be refunded.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY 28TH OF JULY 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Judgment.

424—13 Bhimjee & Co Amarchand Madhowji and Co a firm. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

17-13—Bick M R & Co Kanji Alarakhia & anr Sufferali Versi Lalji & ors Jeh S M & H Tyabji D & Co Part heard 8-1-14.

Short Causes.

399—14 Mehta D. and L. Hemaji Vageehand & Co a firm Chandanmal Poonamchand Part heard 30-6-14.

597—13 Manch and N. Mancherji Pallonji Contractor Cawasji Bomanji Cama and anr a firm Jehly and Bard H. W. & Co.

Long Causes.

837—13 Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jehangir G & B.

655—12 Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co not to be called on till 31-7-14.

1056—13 Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallebhadas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.

1149—13 J A Valles Anna Dominga Miranda & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Pannalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the Co., of Bombay Crawford B & Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14.

775—13 Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14.

961—13 Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co not to be called on till 30-1-14.

437—14 Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & M.

372—14 Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.

449-12 Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Ardeshir Dady & ors Patel & Es. Dastur & Co.

507-14—Khunderao L & M Khumaji Guyaji & Co a firm v. Dayabhai Chotalal & ors C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakhinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14 Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram & anr Pestonji R K & Co Jehangir S M & H

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

741-13—Captain and V, Bibi Shah Jehan Begum v Esak Sulleman Patka, Ardeshir H D and Co, Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

578-14—Patell & Es. Sahibram Surajmal a firm v. Mukunchand Baliba, a firm.

Long Causes.

967-12—Mulji K & Th the Advocate General of Bombay v. Bai Noni & ors Tyabji D & Co.

813-13—Bicknell M R and Co Esmailji widow Vallibhoy and ors v. Maneokbai widow and ors. Jeh S M and H.

255-14—Mulji & Th R D Sethna v. Moosa Haji Essa & ors Mulji & Th Sunderdas & Co. (for a pauper) Dikshet & P (for a pauper) In Person (paupers).

O S 673-14—Mirza M & M Badrudin Abdulla Kur v. Mahomed Hussan Maclece & ors Ardeshir H D & Co Kanga & Sayani 30-6-14.

553—14 Hiralal & Co. Babaji Govind & ors v. Gangabai widow & ors Unwalla P & P.

537—14 Payne & Co Dady Nusserwanji Dady & ors. v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor & ors Mulla & M.

678-11—Judah & S. Mahadev Babaji Rane & ors v. Vasudev Nilkant Agte & anr Sabnis & G Mulji Tha.

401-11—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd v. Syed Sardar Alikhan & ors Captain & V Mirza M & M Part heard 1-9-13 for Postponement.

402-11—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd v. Syed Sardar Alikhan Captain & V.

933-11—Edgelow G W & Co. Messrs Maneckchand Kapurchand a firm v. Chunilal Nehalchand & ors Motichand & D.

672-12—Bhai K & Gir Vallabhdas Madhowji & anr v. Haridas Premji and ors Matubhai J & M Edgelow G W. & Co. Raghavaya N & Co. For Postponement.

1131-12—Tyabji D & Co. Girdharilal Fattechand a firm v. Premraj Bhathar a firm Raghavya N & Co.

1285-12—Daph F & D Ida Alias Haji Abdul Satar Sale v. Bai Rahimatbai widow & ors Little & Co.

1289-12—Vachha & Co Jodhraj Snahiram a firm v. Harnarayen Salegram a firm Jamsetji R & D Mulji & Tha.

246-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Gangaram Raghunath Samant & anr v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolkar & anr Subnis & G Chitnis M & K.

459-13—Madhowji K & Ch Hirji Dharamsey & anr v. Charandas Chaturbhuj Bhai K & Gir.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.
For Investigation of Pauperism.

P. P. No.
18—14 In Person Habwabai widow Mr. Mahomed Chand Atar.

CONGRESS OF RELIGIONS.

MEETING IN INDIA POSTPONED TILL DECEMBER 1915.

A cable has been received from America to the effect that owing to the shortness of time left for organising a widely representive delegation from Europe and America, the International Congress of Religious Unity, which was to meet in India in December next, has been postponed to December, 1915.

ILLNESS OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 27.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras, Archbishop Aelen who went some time ago Europe to pay a visit to the Pope has been somewhat seriously ill in Holland. The "Catholic Watchman" quotes a letter, dated 30th June written from Tilburg, which says that the Archbishop's illness is more serious than was at first supposed. His Grace is making progress and doctors have every hope that he will be quite well again though he will have to remain in hospital a couple of weeks more.

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Londress	,, ,,	,, 7	12

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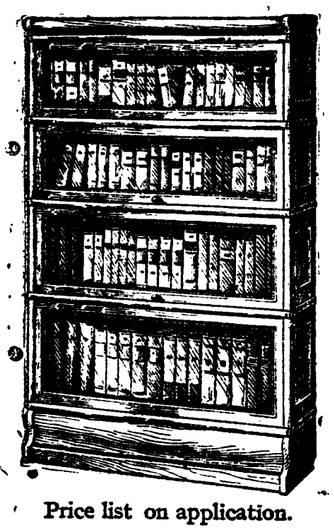

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"FAIRY TALES" OF HISTORY.

POPULAR HISTORICAL STORIES WHICH ARE SAID TO BE ONLY PITFALLS OF POPULAR MISBELIEF.

"The Mendacity of History" is the subject of an article in this month's "North American Review," in which Mr. James W. Thompson declares that from antiquity down the pathway of the reader of history is filled with the pitfalls of popular misbelief, says "Public Opinion." He recalls the cynical sayng of tne old Abbe Flury, who long ago remarked that "a fact is neither certain nor more probable for being found in a great number of new authors, who have copied it one from the other," and then gaily proceeds to dispose of many of the "facts of history"—both ancient and modern—with which everybody is familiar.

"Modern scholarship," has revolutionised the history of the persecution of Christianity by the Roman government and exploded the old ideas as to the origin and use of the catacombs. Yet the false or exaggerated beliefs of uncritical and prejudiced writers and the sentimental conceptions of 'historical' novelists still persist with almost unabated vigour in the popular mind.

LA FONTAINE'S OTHER FABLE.

"The same observation holds with reference to the relations of the German barbarian nation to the Roman Empire. The all-too-prevalent belief that the Germanic movement was a vast flood of barbarism that engulfed the ancient world has little basis in reality.

"The belief that the Germans were actuated by violent hostility to the Roman Empire and destroyed it in heir savage wrath is a creation of the seventeenth century, and is due to La Fontaine. The actual germ of La Fontaine's idea was a Spanish book, written in 1529 by Autonic Guevara, a Spanish bishop. It is a romance of the days of Marcus Aurelius. This book, which is in no sense a work of history, was the source of La Fontaine's famous 'Paysan du Danube.' From La Fontaine, this new type of German passed into the thought of Europe, first into its literature, then with Montesquieu into its history.

FAMILIAR "FACTS."

"The legend of Pope John is first alluded to in a chronicle written by Jean de Mailly, a Dominican of Auxerre about 1250. The first historian who attacked the fable was Blondel in the seventeenth century, and Dollinger has effectually disposed of it.

"The statement that Gregory the Great destroyed the Palatine Library of the Cæsars, founded by Augustus—a statement which Draper had the hardihood to repeat as late as 1861, is first met with in the 'Polycratica' of John of Salisbury, who died in 1180 while Gregory I died in 604. Even Gibbon, who was not partial to churhmen declared that 'the evidence of his destructive rage is doubtful and recent.'

"There were two Alexandrian libraries. The first, which was founded by the Ptolemies, and is said to have contained 700,000 rolls of manuscript, perished in the conflagration of the city when Caesar attacked the fleet of Antony and Cleopatra in the roadstead of Alexandria in 47 B. C. The fate of the second collection, which was partly of pagan, partly of Christian origin, is almost as much shrouded in obscurity as that of the Palatine Library. It may have been destroyed during the great riot between the orthodox and Arian factions in 389, when the Serapeum, which is said to have housed it, was burned. It can hardly have had the wasting fate that perhaps befell its Roman rival, and it is certain that Omar's iconoclasm is a myth.

"The legend of the year 1000 concerning the termination of the world is of particular interest because it is of very late formation. There is no such thought in the chroniclers who lived at the time when this terror is said to have obtained. Contemporary annalists from the year 975 to 1050, Italian, German, French, English, all are silent upon this point. The private life of the best known persons of this epoch gives no indication. There is not the least allusion to the terrors of the year 1000 in any biography of the time. All the general information which we have relative to the last years of the tenth century demonstrates that Europe had no anticipation of the end of all things.

ALAS! POOR BLONDEL!

"That favourite romance of our childhood, the story of the rescues of Richard Coeur de Lion, a hero dear to every reader of Scott's 'Talisman,' rests on as infirm a basis. No chronicler of the time of Richard, or until four centuries later, speaks of the incident. The earliest inention is in a manuscript of the late fourteenth century. From this source the tale was first given currency in print by Fauchet, an antiquary of the time of Henry IV., in 1610. Blondel slept in Fauchet's dusty folio until 1705, when a clever French authoress, Mlle. Lheritier de Villandon, published 'La tour tene bruse,' a romantic novel in which she embellished Fauchet's source with inventions of her own.

"It was in this novel that Sedaine found the theme of his opera, 'Richard Coeur de Lion,' first presented in 1784. The opera of Sedaine and the music of Gretry made the tale popular. Goldsmith is the first historian—if he may be so styled—who mentions the incident as a fact, though Wharton had independently come upon the account in Fauchet and given it currency. From these pages the story of Blondel passed into greater historical works like Mill's 'History of the Crusades,' Michaud's Histoire des Croisades,' Raumer's 'Geschichte der Hohenstaufen,' and Martin's 'Histoire de France.'

EXIT PETER THE HERMIT AND WILLIAM TELL.

"An immense amount of erroneous belief still persists as to the Crusades, although no well-informed person to-day believes, or should believe, that the preaching of Peter the Hermit caused the First Crusade. Peter never had visited Jerusalem as claimed; his career was stained with violence and fraud; he was a poltroon and a charlatan. Modern historical research has left him a very dingy halo.

"As to William Tell, only the most credulous of Swiss tourists believe in him. The story first appears in the sixteenth century. There is no record of a Gessler among the Hapsburg bailiffs. Moreover, the essential features of the legend are common to Norway, Iceland,, Denmark, Holstein, the Middle Rhine, and England. The resemblance of the story to the narrative of the twelfth century chronicler Saxo Grammaticus is striking.

"The famous episode recorded by Froissart, of how Eustache de St. Pierre and his devoted townsmen saved Calais from the wrath of Edward III. must also be consigned to the limbo of fable. The French scholar Brequigny, in the eighteenth century, discovered in the archives of London evidence to prove that he was an English partisan and in receipt of an English stipend.

FRENCH REVOLUTION FALLACIES.

"The epoch of the French Revolution, perhaps more than any other period of history, teems with popular misapprehension. The erroneous ideas prevailing with reference to the history of the Bastille are based exclusively upon three books, no one of which is worthy of the least credence: the "Inquisition Francaise ou Histoire de la Bastille" (1715), by Constantin de Renneville, the "Memoires de Latude" (1790), and the "Memoires sur la Bastille" of Linquet (1783). Of these three authors, the first was an agent of the French Government in Holland, who sold secrets of state, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, but whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the Bastille by Chamillart, the French Minister. He was set at liberty after the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and took refuge in England, where he wrote five huge volumes full of lies and calumnies, not only with reference to the Bastille, but also with reference to the Court and all France. His statements have been refuted, page after page, by the witness of original documents. As for Latude, he was a lunatic, and Linquet was an unprincipled journalist, an ex advocate who had been disbarred."

MASTER CRIMINAL.

REMARKALBE CAREER OF FRAUD.

A remarkable record of crime was disclosed at Middlesex Sessions on Saturday, when Rudolf Marjoribanks (34), architect, pleaded guilty to theft and false pretences in Ealing, and was sentenced th three years' penal servitude and seven years' preventive detention.

Mr. Purcell, prosecuting, said that the prisoner had pleaded guilty to stealing a cheque-book belonging to the Rev. C. F. Ayerst, of Northwood. He had previous convictions and had obtained goods in the names of Lord Reginald Herbert, Sir Francis Ford, Commander Crighton, etc. He was remanded at Uxbridge and committed to Brixton. While on his way there in charge of the police he jumped out of the train at Praed-street and was followed by one of the policemen, who was seriously hurt by a fall. The prisoner managed to escape, but was re-arrested a few days afterwards. During his criminal career the longest period during which the prisoner had been at liberty was a month.

The previous convictions for stealing and false pretences included sentences of five years, three and a-half years, and four years' penal servitude. The prisoner had given information of nine cases in which he had obtained property in Piecadilly, Regent Street, Knightsbridge, Victoria, and other places. He had been sent by his parents to Canada, but had returned.

The prisoner, when asked in the witness-box if he could give any explanation of his career, said that when a young man at a susceptible age he "was herded with the scum of the universe" for years and mixed with men who had grown quite callous; how could he be expected to "come out better than when he went in"?

WORTHLESS CHEQUES.

In reply to Mr. Purcell, he said that Colonel Stewart was his stepfather, and it was while asking for the colonel's address from the vicarage that he stole the cheque-book. He then went to a jeweller's and filled up one of the clergyman's cheques for £3 10s. for a bracelet. He also hired a car and went to a boot shop. He asked for a pair of boots, and suggested that the assistant should go with him in his car to a doctor's house at which he said he was staying. He then filled up another cheque for 18s. 6d., giving the name of Sir Francis Ford.

Inspector Barratt gave an extraordinary account of the man's career. He was educated at a college to become an architect, and his parents were well-to-do. He enlisted in the Royal Marines and twice deserted. He then joined the Grenadiers, but deserted the next day. While in Maidstone Gaol he was the ringleader of a mutiny among the convicts, which caused the governor to call in soldiers with fixed bayonets to quell the disturbance. He had given information of some 100 offences involving debts and goods to the extent of £800. When released from prison he was met by his brother, who provided him with money to go abroad, but he went to Brighton, fraudulently obtained goods, and returned to town the next day.

The inspector gave in detail the various frauds committed by the prisoner, who hired motor cars and defrauded hotel keepers and tradesmen in all directions. The day after he escaped from custody by jumping from a train he took a girl to Hampton Court in a hired carriage and pair, spent part of the day on the river, and then took her to the Mitre Hotel, where he persuaded her to let him have her purse. He disappeared, and left her to pay for the carriage and the meals.

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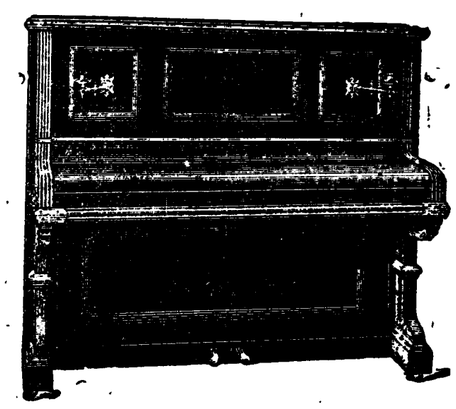

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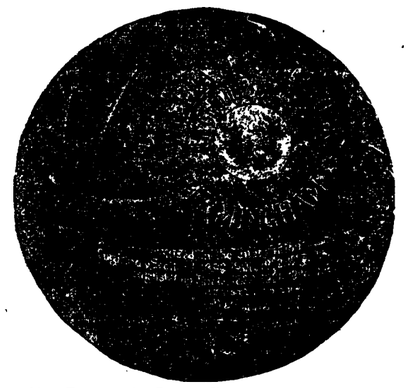

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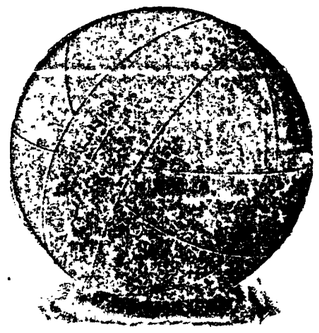

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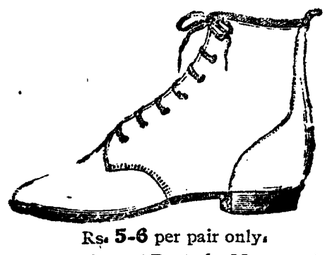

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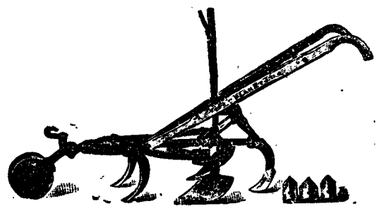

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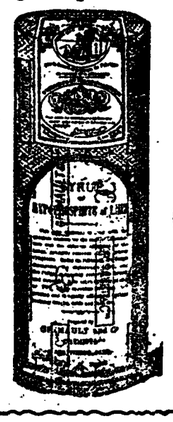

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